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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Antiquities
OF
ENGLAND
AND
Wales.

By Francis Grose Esq.r F.A.S.

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Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire. Pl.1.

THE

ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENGLAND and WALES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DUNSTAPLE or DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

PLATE I.

THE ſcite of this monaſtery was, it is ſaid, at the time of the conqueſt, a wild waſte, over-run with wood, ſerving as a ſhelter to divers bands of outlaws and robbers. King Henry I. in order to prevent their depredations, and to deſtroy their ſhelter, reſolved to cauſe the woods to be grubbed up, and the place to be ſettled with inhabitants; he therefore iſſued proclamations, inviting people to ſettle here, and informing them that they ſhould have land at the annual rent of twelve-pence the acre, with the ſame privileges for themſelves and heirs as were enjoyed by the citizens of London, or any other town in England. He alſo built here a royal palace called Kingſbury, which ſtood near the church, where in 1123 he held his Chriſtmas in great ſtate, with his whole court, and received an embaſſy from the Earl of Anjou. He made the town a borough, beſtowed on it a fair and a market, whence ſome derive its name as compounded of Dun, a hill, and ſtaple, a place of merchandize or commerce. Others indeed

deduce it from Dunning, a famous robber who lurked about theſe woods; thence, as they ſay, called Dunning's ſtable. The town being built, was in the king's hands, as a free borough, ſeventeen years and a half. The burgeſſes were by the king made free throughout England, and were not liable to anſwer before the king's juſtices itinerant, or any other of his ſervants out of the town or liberty; but the juſtices went thither, and determined all ſuits without any foreign aſſeſſor, by the oath of twelve of the townſmen. Theſe privileges, when the town was in the hands of the monks, were ſeveral times called in queſtion by the juſtices and king's ſervants, particularly in 1285.

The laſt ſtep towards compleating the ſettlement of this place was the foundation and endowment of this monaſtery; which Tanner ſays was done towards the latter end of the reign of this king; or, according to other writers, ſometime after the year 1131; it conſiſted of black canons, and was dedicated to the honour of St. Peter: To them Henry granted the whole manor of Dunſtaple, with the lands pertaining to the town, viz. four culturæ of land round the town, the market and ſchools of the ſaid town, with all its liberties and free cuſtoms; *ſac, ſoc, tol, theam, infangenethef, güthbrith, hamſocne, clowith, forſtal*, and *ſlemenes ferd*, right of Cadendone, Kenſworth, and Totenhoe; and the four ways *(quadraria)* of the ſaid town, with ſafe paſſage to the market, under pain of forfeiting 10l. He further granted them leave to hold what they could purchaſe, and exemption for themſelves and ſervants for all taxes due to the ſhire and hundred, county fines for murder, tollage, pleas, geld and danegelds, hydage, toll, paſſage, pontage, ſtallage, and all cuſtoms and ſecular exactions, and worldly ſervices through the realm. The king reſerved to himſelf only his houſes in the town, and the garden where he uſed to lodge. This charter is witneſſed by Robert Biſhop of Hereford, Simon Biſhop of Worceſter, G. Chancellor, Robert de Sigillo, N. the Biſhop's nephew, Milo of Glouceſter, Humphry de Bohun, G. Fitz Paine, Robert Fitz John, Drago de Moncei, and Maurice de Windſor, at Cumba [Comb Abbey.]

THESE

These grants were confirmed by Henry II. Henry III. and John. The latter prince gave them his royal palace here, and a fair for three days on St. Frehemund's feaſt, as did Henry III. the pleas and fines of the town, and appointed that the prior ſhould ſit with the king's juſtices, and have his clerk and enrollment of writs. All theſe ſeveral privileges were enjoyed by the convent and town, and many of the inhabitants were tenants in capite, and other tenants in fee to the prior. The church was all along taxed at 100s. the town the ſame ſum, and the profits of the market at the ſame. Three parts of the town ſtand on the fee of Houghton, (now a mean village below Dunſtable to the ſouth, in a deep chalky ſoil) for which Henry I. gave the tenants of that place part of his wood at Buckwood: the fourth part to the ſouth is reputed of the fee of Kenelworth.

In this priory were altars dedicated to St. Mary, St. Frehemund king and martyr, St. Nicholas and St. James; and about Eaſter 1212, ſay the annals of this houſe, many miracles were wrought here by God and St. Frehemund. It ſeems that the reliques of this ſaint were on their way to Canterbury, but by ſome miracle they could get no farther than Dunſtaple.

In June 1221 the roof of the preſbytery, which had been repaired the autumn before, fell in; and in December fell down two towers in the front of the church, one on the prior's hall, and deſtroyed moſt of it; the other on the church, which it ſhattered.

The priors of this houſe, recorded by Browne Willis in his Hiſtory of Mitred Abbies, are

Thomas, who occurs 1196, died 1205.

Richard de Morins, elected September 1203, died 1242.

William, prior of Dunſtaple, 1233.

Galfridus de Barton, canon of Bunſtaple, reſigned 1283.

Simon de Eton, died 10 cal. Novembris 1274.

William de Breton or Brothon, confirmed prior 8 id. Novembris 1274, lived ſeven years after he reſigned, 1280, and dying 1288, was buried in the chapter-houſe.

William de Wederhous, Wederhose, Wederour or Waderhyr, nominated 8 cal. Februarii 1280, on the reſignation of Breton. He reſigned 1302 or (as Chron. Dun. p. 658) 1303.

John de Chedington, confirmed 8 id. Decembris 1304, died 1341.

John de London, elected 1341, reſigned 1348.

Roger de Gravenhurst, confirmed 2 id. Aprilis 1348, died 1351.

Thomas Marshall, elected and admitted 7 id. Octobris 1351, died October 12, 1413.

John Aston ſucceeded, and died in ſix weeks.

John Roxton or Royston, confirmed Dec. 18. 1413.

Thomas Giles reſigned 1482. He had been preſented by John Broughton, Eſq. to the church of Leighton Boſard, on the reſignation of John Gyrton, July 28, 1473.

Richard Charnock, Oct. 31, 1482, occurs 1494, and quitted it for the priory of Chriſt-Church, London, April 28, 1473.

William Westhall, confirmed 1497, occurs 1501, died 1525.

Gervas Markham the laſt prior. He was an active man in Henry VIII.'s divorce, which was tranſacted in his monaſtery, as divers of our hiſtorians can teſtify; and in Rymer's Fœdra may be ſeen ſome commiſſions directed to him October 17, 1534. 26 Henry VIII. he, with Thomas Claybroke and eleven others, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and continuing till the diſſolution 1539, had, on the ſurrender of his monaſtery, a penſion of 60l. aſſigned him for life. He appears to have been poſſeſſed of it in 1553, and was buried in the church here, September 23, 1581.

At the diſſolution, the revenues of this priory were rated in a valuation taken a little before that event, at 344l. 13s. 3d. per ann. according to Dugdale; Speed eſtimates it, 402l. 14s. 7d. ob. The ſcite was granted 1ſt of Mary, to Sir Leonard Chamberlayne; it has ſince belonged to Mr. Crawley, ——— Cook, Eſq. and Mr. Vaux.

By



Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire, Pl 2

By letters patent, 6 Edw. VI. the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Dunſtaple were granted to Windſor College. It is now in the crown, and worth about 100l. per annum, and was not charged in the king's books; the certified value 50l.

Annual Penſions paid to the following Monks of this Houſe:

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Cleybroke	9	0	0
Richard Kerke	8	0	0
Auguſtine Curtis	8	0	0
George Edwards	7	0	0
John Stalworth	7	0	0
Richard Bowſtood	7	0	0
Edward Green	6	0	0
Robert Somer	6	0	0
John Nyxe	5	6	8
Nicholas Cleybroke	2	0	0
John Percivall	2	0	0

This view, which ſhews the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn A. D. 1760.

DUNSTAPLE or DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

PLATE II.

Of this priory little remains but part of the conventual church, and a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſt of two arches of a porter's lodge or gateway.

The front of the church is ſingular and pictureſque. The great door is under a ſemi-oval arch, richly ornamented with various groteſque ſculptures, repreſenting human figures, animals and foliage; the capitals of many of the columns are decorated in the ſame taſte: the leſſer door, which ſtands north of it, is likewiſe much ornamented. Between them is a row of interſecting circular

lar arches, whoſe columns Mr. Pennant obſerves, conſiſt of ſingular greater and leſſer joints, placed alternately, not unlike one ſpecies of the foſſils called Entroichi. Over the leſſer door is a range of pointed arches, ſupported by cluſtered columns, forming niches, which from the remains of divers pedeſtals, ſeem to have had ſtatues in them. Above theſe are ſix larger and higher pointed arches, which, with three of greater dimenſions over the grand door, form the front of a gallery called the Rood Loft, from whence, on holidays, probably ſome miraculous croſs or crucifix might be exhibited to the multitude. Four of the lower of theſe arches are ſurmounted by five ſmaller ones, and over them this face terminates with a battlement.

The tower is annexed to the north-weſt angle of the building. Its turret, incloſing a ſtair-caſe, projects a little beyond the weſt-end face. Mr. Pennant thinks that this, and a correſponding tower on the ſouth-eaſt angle, were thoſe mentioned to have fallen down in the year 1221, when they deſtroyed the prior's hall and part of the church. The Annals ſay, "the body of the church was repaired in 1273 by the pariſhioners, but one Henry Chadde was the principal contributor;" but do not mention the rebuilding of any tower.

The inſide of the church is ſupported by ſix round arches, all plain except one. The roof is of oak, beautifully carved with knots, flowers, &c.—the beams ſupported by angels, horizontal and perpendicular. The upper ſtory of windows are alſo ſemicircular. Mr. Pennant obſerves, "that either the date of the rebuilding is wrong, or the Saxon or round arched mode muſt have continued longer than is generally allowed."—Might not the architect who ſuperintended the repairs, either be directed or chuſe to reſtore the building to its priſtine form, without attending to the ſtyle then in faſhion?

The church is ſaid to have been originally in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the center. Two of the vaſt pillars which ſupported it are ſhewn in this drawing at what now forms the eaſt end.

Divers

DIVERS ſtone coffins, one with a chalice and patten, have been found by different perſons digging for ſtone in the ſcite of the ancient eaſtern part of the church; particularly in 1745, about two feet under ground, and about three from the ſide wall, and the feet cloſe to a croſs wall, was found a ſtone coffin; the lid compoſed of four ſtones; the piece at the foot a ſeparate one; the head, ſides and bottom, of one ſtone; under the head an eminence inſtead of a pillow, in a hollow or niche correſponding to the head. The ſkeleton was entire except the ribs, which had fallen in: the head inclined to the left: between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone, was a glaſs urn fallen down and the lid off, ſtained with deep brown, on the inner ſide of that part which lay over the ſtone: about the feet were pieces of leather very rotten, which by the holes appeared to have been ſewed together. An ancient ſpur was found here.

IT is ſaid that after the diſſolution Henry VIII. pitched on this church to found one of his cathedrals, and had nominated Dr. Day to be the firſt biſhop thereof; but for ſome reaſon, now unknown, that deſign was laid aſide, and all the conventual part of the church was demoliſhed; for the part now left ſtanding is only the nave and two ſide ailes of the church, from the weſt end to the tranſept, the length meaſuring no more than an hundred feet.

HERE are many ancient tombs and braſſes, many of them are deſcribed in No. VIII. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, wherein are ſome very curious extracts from the Annals of Dunſtable, publiſhed by Hearne, from which ſeveral particulars here mentioned are tranſcribed.

THIS view, which ſhews the north-eaſt aſpect of the church, was drawn A.D. 1787.

The GATE of DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

THE two remaining arches of the priory gate before mentioned in Plate II. are here delineated; by their ſtyle they do not ſeem much older than the time of Henry VII. Theſe led to the lodgings and offices of the priory, which ſtood on the ſouth ſide of the church.

AT this priory and the town of Dunſtable, many important affairs were tranſacted. A. D. 1247, the former was viſited by King Henry III. and his family, when the monks preſented the king with a gilt cup, the queen with another, and their ſon and daughter, Prince Edward and Princeſs Margaret, each with a gold claſp. In return their Majeſties beſtowed on the church eight pieces of ſilk, and the king gave an hundred ſhillings for the making of a thurible and a pix. A number of tournaments were held at this town in different reigns, and the buſineſs of the divorce of King Henry VIII. was here agitated.

THIS view, which ſhews the north or outſide of the gate, was drawn A. D. 1787.

LUTON TOWER.

THIS tower is reputed to be of great antiquity; it was the ſummer reſidence of the Abbots of St. Albans. After the diſſolution of religious houſes it was purchaſed by the family of Napier, and is now the property of the Earl of Bute, who has erected near it a moſt magnificent manſion, and laid out the grounds with a taſte and propriety that always mark his Lordſhip's improvements.

T



Gate of Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire.



The Tower, at Luton, Bedfordshire.

THIS tower was very high and of great ſtrength, and had within it a ſpiral ſlope which ſerved for aſcending to the top inſtead of ſtairs. It is ſaid to have been entire when purchaſed by Sir John Napier, who near fifty years ago began to pull it down, and that there was then found a whiſpering place communicating from the bottom to the top. By the remains of this tower and its appendages, it ſeems to have been a very extenſive building.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BURNHAM ABBEY.

PLATE I.

BURNHAM is a village which gives name to the hundred in which it ſtands, and is ſituated about five miles to the north-eaſt of Eton, and about two miles eaſt of Maidenhead in Berkſhire. Here A.D. 1165, Richard King of the Romans, began a nunnery of the order of St. Auguſtine, which was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and conſiſted of an abbeſs and ſeven or eight nuns. Their yearly revenues, in tax Linc. amounted to 56l. 16s. 11d. in 26 Hen. VIII. to 51l. 2s. 4d. q. Dugdale 91l. 5s. 11 ob. Speed. At the diſſolution Browne Willis ſays, here was an abbeſs, nine nuns, and thirty-ſeven ſervants. The following is a liſt of abbeſſes, as given by that gentleman: Joan de Bedware, died 1314; Idonea d'Audeley, elected 1314, died 1324; Joan de Somerville, elected 1324; Joan de Dorney, elected 1339; Agnes Frankeleyn, elected 1367, reſigned 1393; Eliz. Ward, elected 1393; Alice Golafree, elected about 1406; Agnes Gower, occurs 1457, as does Agnes Sturdys, about 1459; Joan Radcliff, reſigned 1506; Margaret Gibſon ſucceeded 1507, and reſigned 1536.

THIS view was drawn anno 1786.



Sparrow Sc

Publish'd May 2d 1787 by J. Hooper

Burnham Abbey, Bucks.



Sparrow

Publish'd June 1st 1757 by J. Cooper

Burnham Abbey, Bucks: Pl 2.

BURNHAM ABBEY.

PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the aſpect of the monaſtery. To the account given in the former plate may be added the following particulars, which occur in the additions to Browne Willis's Hiſtory of Abbies:

BURNHAM. Margary de Louch was abbeſs temp. Edward III. in which reign ſhe was ſucceeded by Joan Turner.

THE firſt abbeſs of this place was Margery de Eſton, elected anno 1265. She was ſucceeded anno 1273 by Maud de Dorkceſter. The two laſt were Margaret Gibſon and Alice Baldwin. The inſtrument of ſurrender is dated September 1539, and ſigned by the abbeſs and nine nuns; the four laſt of which were ſurviving anno 1553, and enjoyed their penſions, which were appropriated as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
ALICE BALDWIN, abbeſs	13	6	8
ANNE BENFIELD	4	0	0
ALICE CELLS	2	6	8
MARGARET BROWNE	3	0	0
ELIZABETH WOODFORTH	2	0	0
ELIZABETH LOO	2	0	0
ANNE NORYS	2	0	0
MARGARET MOSSE	2	0	0
BRIDGET WOODWARD	2	0	0
LUCE PACKETT	2	0	0

In the Augmentation-Office is the original ſurrender, too long to be inſerted here, and a letter from the viſitors, in the ſame nature as that of Bitleſdon, recommending the religious to the king's favour, on account of their readineſs to yield to the king's meaſures; and the following ſurvey of this houſe, taken amongſt the

returns of the leſſer houſes. " The monaſtery of the order of St. Auſtin, value 51l. 12s. 4d. nuns 9, incontinent none, all deſire to go into religious houſes; ſervants 37, whereof prieſts 2, hinds 21, women 14. Bells and lead worth 40l. 16s. 8d. the houſe in good eſtate. The value of the moveable goods, 45l. 17s. 9d. Stocks and debts none. Woods 160 acres, whereof in woods under 20 years of age 80 acres, old woods 80 acres."

THE manſion-houſe of the convent ſeems to be entirely ſtanding; it is built in ſhape of an L, and made uſe of to hold huſbandry implements and produce, viz. corn, hay, &c. the tenant dwelling in a little houſe near it, where probably the chief hind anciently lived. I could learn no account of the church, viz. when it was pulled down. The arms of this convent were, as I find, Or. on a chief Argent, Three Lozenges Gules.

MEDENHAM, or MADENHAM ABBEY.

MEDENHAM abbey is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Thames, about four miles ſouth-weſt of Great Marlow.

THIS Manor being given before the ſecond of King John, by Hugh de Bolbec, to the Ciſtertian Monks of Woobourne, in Bedfordſhire, they placed ſome of their ſociety here about the year 1204, and it became a ſmall abbey of that order, being rather a daughter (as the writers of that order expreſs themſelves) than a cell to Woburn. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued 26 Henry VIII. (when here were only two monks) at 20l. 6s. 2d. per ann. Dugdale 23l. 17s. 2d. Speed. In 29 Henry VIII. it was made part of the endowment of the new abbey at Buſſleham, or Biſham, in Berkſhire; and after the ſuppreſſion of that houſe, it was granted to Robert Mone and others, 38 Henry VIII. Theſe are the particulars of this houſe given by Tanner, to which the following are added by Browne Willis: The account of the Abbots, ſays he, is very imperfect, being a cell to Woobourne, and ſo ſubordinate to their government; all I meet are, Roger, anno 1256, and Peter,



Medenham Abbey near Henley on Thames.

Peter, anno 1295, in which year he was elected to this office September 11. The next that occurs, as yet to me, is Henry, ann. 1416, after whom I find no other, ſave that Richard, whoſe ſurname I find not, preſided ann. 1521, and was, as I conceive, on many accounts, the laſt prior. Here was then only one monk, whoſe name was Guy Strenſhill. Temp. Hen. VIII. the commiſſioners returned, that " This monaſtery was of the order of St. Bernard, the clere value 20l. 6s. 2d. Monks then two, and both deſyren to go to houſes of religion; ſervants none, bells, &c. worth 2l. 1s. 8d. the houſe wholly in ruine; the value of the moveable goods, 1l. 3s. 8d. woods none, debts none."

Here remains ſtill ſtanding the walls of the north aiſle of the abbey church, it is in length ſixteen yards, and in breadth four. It ſeems by this to have been a neat ſtately building, well wrought with aſhler work; the windows high and ſpacious. It probably conſiſted of a body, and two ſide aiſles and chancel, and had a tower at the weſt end. The houſe that is now called the Abbey-houſe ſeems to have been patched up after the diſſolution. Since Browne Willis wrote, moſt of the remains he mentions have fallen, or been taken down, the adjacent grounds elegantly laid out and planted, and the abbey-houſe repaired, and made again conventual, by a ſociety of gentlemen who lived together in a kind of monaſtic ſtate; their abbot was a noble peer. The rules obſerved by theſe monks have not been publiſhed; but from ſome of them which have tranſpired, we may venture to ſuppoſe they were not quite ſo rigid as thoſe of their brethren of La Trape. This was in ſome meaſure indicated by the motto over their door, which carved in large letters ſtill ſtand thus: FAY CE QVE VOVDRAS.

This view was drawn July, 1786.

CORNWALL.

ARWENACKE HOUSE AT FALMOUTH.

PLATE I.

ALTHOUGH both Leland and Carew mention this manſion, neither of them give any information reſpecting its builder, or time of erection. The former deſcribes it in the following words: "And a quarter of a mile farther I came to Arwennak, Mr. Keligrew's place, ſtanding on the brimme or ſhore, within Falmouth haven.

"This place hathe beene of continuance the ancient howſe of the Killegrewes.

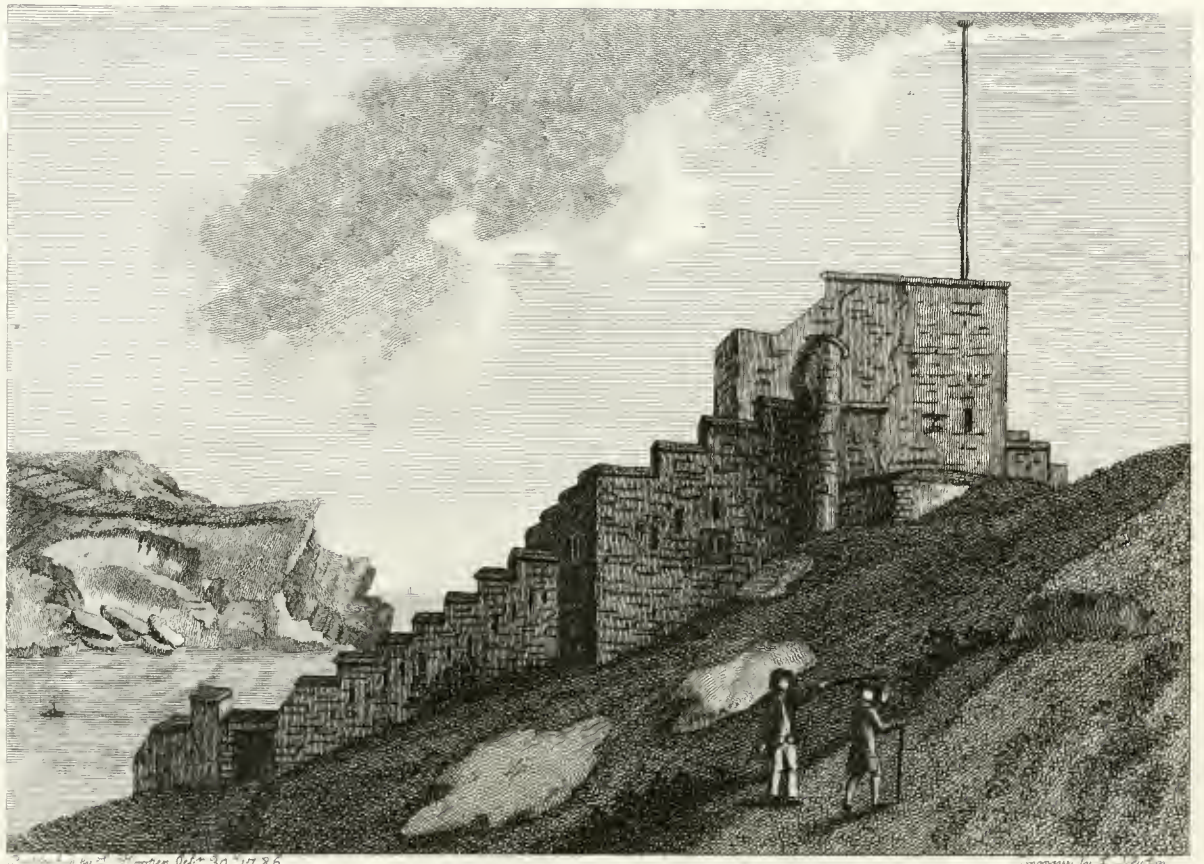
"THER was another howſe of the Keligrewis deſcending out of this, and it was in the town of Penrine: now both theſe houſes are joined in one."

MR. Carew ſays of it, "After the declining hill hath delivered you down from this caſtle (*i. e.* the caſtle of Pendennis) Arwenacke entertaineth you with a pleaſing view: for the ſame ſtandeth ſo farre within the haven's mouth, that it is protected from the ſea ſtormes, and yet ſo neer thereunto as it yeeldeth a ready paſſage out; beſides, the cliffe on which the houſe abbateth is ſteep enough to ſhoulder off the waves, and the ground about it plaine and large enough for uſe and recreation.

IT is owned by Maſter John Killigrew, who married the daughter of Monck, and heire to her mother, and was ſonne to Sir John Killigrew, who matched with Woulverſtone; the ſtocke is ancient, and diverſe of the branches (as I have elſewhere remembred) growne to great advauncement in calling and livelyhood by their



Arwenacke House, Falmouth, Cornwall.



North side of Fowey Castle, Cornwall. Pl.1.

their greater defert, their armes are argent, an eagle with two heads, diſplayed within a bordure bezanty ſable."

THE preſent ſtate of this building will be beſt underſtood by the annexed view; ſome parts of it, or at leaſt of an ancient building adjoining to it on the north, are ſtill inhabited.

TRADITION ſays, When the parliamentary forces beſieged the adjacent caſtle of Pendennis in 1646, the general took up his quarters at this manſion.

ADJOINING to the north ſide of this building is a fine grove, and in it a handſome ſtone pyramid, ſaid to have been erected in memory of ſome perſon of the family of the Killigrews; but it has no inſcription.

THIS view was drawn July, 1786.

THE OUTER, OR ST. CATHERINE's CASTLE, AT FOWEY.

PLATE I.

THIS view preſents the north ſide of the Outer, or St. Catherine's Caſtle or Blockhouſe, built, as Leland ſays, at the joint charge of Mr. Thomas Trefry, and the townſmen of Fowey. It is ſtill kept up at the expence of the corporation, there being no allowance or eſtabliſhment from government for that purpoſe. As Mr. Trefry was, according to Leland, living when he wrote his Itinerary, this blockhouſe muſt have been erected towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII.; indeed its conſtruction carries the appearance of the military architecture of that time.

THIS view was drawn September, 1786.

THE

THE OUTER, OR ST. CATHERINE's CASTLE, AT FOWEY.

PLATE II.

THE eaſt view of this caſtle is here given, as it appears in the way from the town. Its picturesque and romantic ſituation and appearance will, it is hoped, apologize for a ſecond plate of a building of ſo little importance, either as to antiquity or architecture.

THIS view was drawn September, 1786.

THE TOWN, HAVEN, AND CASTLES OF FOWEY, OR FAWEY.

PLATE I.

THIS haven, town, and their environs, afford a variety of picturesque views. Their hiſtory and ſituation are thus related and deſcribed by Leland in his Itinerary:

"THE town of Fowey ys a market town, walled defenſably to the ſe coſt, and hath gates alſo. Yn the town ys but one chyrche, but the howſes of the towne be well buylded of ſtone and yl enhabited. Alſo at the entery of the haven on the W. ſide is a blockke howſe, and a chapel of S. Catherine by the ſame. Alſo ther is on the ſame ſyd a towre with ordinans for the defens of the haven.

"AT the eaſt ſyde of the haven's mouth of Fowey ſtondeth a towr for the defens thereof, and a chapel of S. Savyor a lytle above the ſame. Ny by the ſaid towr ſtondith a fiſhar village cawled Polruan. Vol. vii. p. 122.

"THER



Fowey Outer, or St Catherine's Castle Cornwall East Aspect. Pl. 2



Town, Haven, & Castles of Fowey. Pl.1.

"THER is at the weſt point of the haven of Fawey mouth, a blok houſe deviſed by Thomas Treury, and made partely by his coſt, partely by the town of Fawey. A little higher on this point of the hille is a chapel of St. Catarine; and hard under the root of this hille, a litle withyn the haven mouth, is a litle bay or creke bearing the name of Catarine.

"ABOUT a quarter of a mile uppe on the weſt ſide of Fawey haven is a ſquare toure of ſtone for defence of the haven, made about King Edward the 4. tym, and a litle above this towr on the ſame ſide is Fawey town, lying along the ſhore, and builded on the ſide of a great ſlatty rokkid hill.

"IN the middle of the town upon the ſhore itſelf is a houſe builded quadrantly in the haven, which ſhadowith the ſhippes in the haven above it, from 3 partes of the haven mouth, and defendith them from ſtormes.

THE name of the town of Fawey is in Corniſh Conwhath. It is ſet on the north ſide of the haven, and is ſet hangging on a maine rokky hille, and is in length about a quarter of a mile.

"THE towne longid to one Cardinham, a man of great fame, and he gave it to Tywartraith Priorie, of the which ſum ſay that Cardinham was founder, ſum ſay Campernulph of Bere.

"BUT at this gift, Fawey was but a ſmall fiſchar toun.

"THE paroch church of Fawey is of S. Fimbarrus, and was impropriate to the priorie of Tywartraith.

"THE glorie of Fawey roſe by the warres in King Edward the firſt and thirde, and Henry the V. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and ſo waxing riche felle al to merchaundice, ſo that the town was haunted with ſhippes of divers nations, and their ſhippes went to al nations.

"THE ſhips of Fawey ſayling by Rhie and Winchelſey about Edward the 3 tyme, would vale no bonet, beyng required, whereupon Rhy and Winchelſey men and they faught, wher Fawey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their armes mixed with the armes of Rhy and Winchelſey, and then roſe the name of the gallants of Fawey.

" The French men diverſe tymes aſſailid this toun, and laſt moſt notably about Henry the VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury the 2d, with her men, repelled the French out of her houſe in her houſebande's abſence, whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right fair, and ſtrong embateld towr in his houſe; and embateling al the waulles of the houſe, in a manner made it a caſtelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fawey.

" In Edward the IV. day, two ſtronge towers were made a litle beneth the town, one on eche ſide of the haven, and a chayne to be drawen over.

" When warre in Edward the IV. days ſeaſed betwene the French men and Engliſch, the men of Fawey uſed to pray, kept their ſhippes, and aſſalid the French men in the ſea agayne King Edwardes commandement, whereupon the captaines of the ſhippes of Fowey were taken and ſent to London, and Dartemouth men commanded to fetche their ſhippes away, at whiche tyme Dartmouth men toke their in Fawey, and toke away, as it is ſayde, the great chaine that was made to be drawen over the haven from tour to towr. Thomas Treury, now livinge, and the towne, made a blocke-houſe on St. Catherine's hille botom." Vol. iii. p. 15.

Carew ſays, that " The townſmen vaunt, that for the reſkuing certaine ſhips of Rye from the Normans in Henrie the third's time, they beare the armes, and enjoy part of the priviledges appertaining to the Cinque Ports, whereof there is ſome memorie in their chauncell window, with the name of Fiſart Bagga, their principall commaunder in that ſervice. Moreover, the proweſſe of one Nicholas, ſonne of a widdow neere Foy, is deſkanted upon, in an old three mans ſongs, namely, how he fought bravely at ſea, with John Dorey (a Genowey, as I conjecture) ſet forth by John the French king, and after much bloudſhed on both ſides, tooke and ſlew him, in revenge of the great ravine and crueltie which he had fore-committed upon the Engliſh men's goods and bodies."

This



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Town, Haven & Castles of Fowey, Cornwall. Pl. 2.

THIS view, which was drawn September 1786, from the hill on the north ſide of the outer, or St. Catherine's caſtle, ſhews the two towers built by King Edward the Fourth, two ſmall batteries lately erected for the defence of the haven having ſheds to cover the guns; and laſtly, parts of the church and town.

THE TOWN, HAVEN, AND CASTLES OF FOWEY.

PLATE II.

HAVING in the deſcription, plate I. tranſcribed the account of this place given by Leland, I ſhall here add ſuch additional particulars as occurred to me in viſiting the ſpot:

FIRST, then, with reſpect to the two towers built by King Edward the IVth, they are both extant, though in ruins, all the floors being fallen in. Two links of the boom or chain, which ran acroſs the harbour, were taken up by a trawl boat, about the year 1776; they were ſtrongly incruſted with ſtones, ſhells, and other bodies, and are now preſerved in the grotto of Philip Raſhley, Eſq. at Menabilly, near this Town.

TREFFRY HOUSE, called the Place, the caſtellated manſion mentioned by Leland, is ſtill ſtanding, though much out of repair. The tower on the north-eaſt angle has fallen down, and many other parts ſeem likely to follow. It was a handſome building, the outſide highly decorated with ornaments cut in the ſtone. It has a very fine old hall, with a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved, and under a coat of arms in ſtucco is the date 1575. In another room are divers coats of arms in old painted glaſs; among them one with the plume of feathers, having on each ſide of it the letters E. P. probably ſignifying Edward Prince of Wales. Under it is the motto, thus mis-ſpelt, *Hic Dien.* Several parts of this houſe have been repaired in the modern ſtyle. The chief entrance to it is from the churchyard,

up three flights of ſteps, and through a ruined gate, with a ſtrong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes: the gardens run along upon an eminence, overlooking town and harbour.

THE church, which ſtands a ſmall diſtance ſouth from it, is a handſome edifice; the tower adorned all over with carving. In it are ſeveral monuments, chiefly for the Treffrys and Raſhleys, ſome of them having the figures of knights in armour engraved on ſtone, in the ſame manner as practiſed on braſs. There are alſo a few braſs plates; but neither thoſe nor the ſtone monuments are older than the latter end of the ſixteenth century, and ſome even of the ſeventeenth.

THERE are alſo ſeveral ſculptured monuments in marble and other ſtone; ſome of them mural, and but indifferently executed. One, a table monument, for Mr. John Raſhleighe, is in a better ſtyle; his figure lyes on the top, as big as life, habited in a kind of bonnet, ruff and gown. The ſides are adorned with eſcutcheons of arms, figures, and an inſcription in verſe; but ſo blocked up by pews, as to prevent its being read. On one of the eſcutcheons is a ſhip with four maſts. A whimſical epitaph is ſhewn here for one of the Treffry family, ſaid to have been written by himſelf, and put up whilſt he was living. It is inſcribed on a marble tablet:

Our nature, by order of Providence Divine,
Will have its period to which it doth incline;
From birth to fatall death ſummons us to the grave,
Where equally doth lye the ſimple, fooll, and brave.

Eccleſiaſtes, chap. ii. ver. 16.

Here, in this chancell do I ly,
Known by the name of John Treffry,
Being made and born for to dye,
So muſt thou, friend, as well as I;
Therefore good works be ſure to try,
But chiefly love and charity;
And ſtill on them with faith rely,
So be happy eternally.
Soli Deo Gloria.

THE



Sparrow J.

Publish'd Aug.st 18 1787 by J. Hooper

St. Germains Priory, Cornwall. Pl. 1.

THE roof of the church, which is coved femicircularly, is adorned with diverſe carvings in wood, of angels holding armorial ſhields, and other devices, as are alſo the beams, and ſome of the pews. There is likewiſe kept here, a very ancient carved chair. Although the town of Fowey has many very good houſes, and is the reſidence of many reſpectable gentlemen, no wheeled carriage can come into it, owing to the narrowneſs and ſudden turnings of the ſtreets.

THIS view, which was drawn A. D. 1786, is taken from the haven ſide, a little to the ſouth-weſt of the town, at the place where the ferry-boats land paſſengers from Polruan. It exhibits one of King Edward the IVth's towers, and a diſtant view of the harbour's mouth, and St. Catherine's caſtle.

ST. GERMAIN's PRIORY.

PLATE I.

THIS Priory is ſuppoſed to have been founded by King Ethelſtan, and dedicated to St. Germaine, Biſhop of Auxere in France, a famous preacher, and a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the Pelagian hereſy; for which purpoſe he came over into Britain with Lupus Biſhop of Troy, A. D. 429.

HERE were at firſt ſecular canons, and King Ethelſtan is ſaid to have appointed one Conan to the biſhoprick of this ſee, A. D. 936; but Tanner and Borlace both think it more probable that the epiſcopal ſee for Cornwall was not fixed here till after the burning of the biſhop's houſe and cathedral church at Bodmin, anno 981, after which King Canute more amply endowed this church; and about the year 1050, Leofric who was biſhop here, and of Crediton, having united both biſhopricks in the church of St. Peter at Exeter, changed the ſeculars here into regular canons, and appointed the Biſhop of Exeter, for the time being, perpetual patron. The yearly revenues of this priory were valued,

lued, 26 Henry VIII. at 243l. 8s. 0d. Dugdale. Speed makes it 227l. 4s. 8d. Clare MS. valor. The ſcite was granted 33 Hen. VIII. to Kath. Champernoun, John Ridgway, &c.

CAREW, in his hiſtory of Cornwall, among other particulars reſpecting this priory, relates a pleaſant ſtory of the manner in which it was acquired by Champernoun. The whole paſſage is here tranſcribed in his own words:

" THE church towne muſtereth many inhabitants, and ſundry ruines, but little wealth, occaſioned either through abandoning their fiſhing trade, as ſome conceive, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greateſt ſort imagine: for in ſome times the Biſhop of Cornwall's ſee was from St. Petroch's in Bodwyn removed hither; as from hence, when the Corniſh dioces united with Devon, it paſſed to Crediton, and laſtly from hence to Exceſter. But this firſt loſſe receyved reliefe through a ſucceeding priory, which, at the general ſuppreſſion, changing his note with his coate, is now named *Port Eliot*, and by the owners charity diſtributeth *pro virili*, the almes accuſtomably expected and expended at ſuch places. Neither will it (I thinke) much diſpleaſe you to heare, how the gentleman's anceſtors, of whom Maſter Eliot bought it, came by the ſame. John Champernoune, ſon and heir apparent to Sir Philip Devon, in Henry the VIII's time, followed the Court, and through his pleaſant conceits, of which much might be ſpoken, won ſome good grace with the King. Now when the golden ſhowre of the diſſolved abbey lands rayned wel nere into every gaper's mouth, ſome two or three gentlemen of the King's ſervants, and Maſter Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to paſſe forth, with purpoſe to beg ſuch a matter at his hands: Our gentleman became inquiſite to know their ſuit, they made ſtronge to import it. This while out comes the King; they kneele down, ſo doth Maſter Champernowne: They preferre their petition; the King grants it; they render humble thanks, and ſo doth Maſter Champernowne: Afterwards he requireth his ſhare; they deny it; he appeals to the King; the King avoweth his equal meaning

meaning in the largeſſe, whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage.

"THE pariſh church anſwereth in bigneſſe the large proportion of the pariſh, and the ſurpluſage of the priory; a great part of whoſe chancell, anno 1562, fel ſuddenly downe upon a Friday, very ſhortly after publicke ſervice was ended, which heavenly favour of ſo little reſpite, ſaved many perſons lives, with whom immediately before it had bene ſtuffed; and devout charges of the well-diſpoſed pariſhioners quickly repayred this ruine."

ROBERT SWIMMER, Prior; Nich. Gyft, ſub-prior; Richard Tyn, with four others, ſubſcribed to the King's ſupremacy, Aug. 13, 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. The ſame prior, viz. Robert Swymmer, ſurrendered his convent, with ſeven monks, March 2, 30 Hen. VIII. Their names were Stephen Sackogmore, Richard Trowt, Robert Vyan, Will Lowee, Robert Kappit, John Ryche, Martin Powtravyr.——Penſions, An. 1550.

	£.	s.	d.
To ROBERT SWIMMER, prior —— ——	66	13	4

Over his name is wrote, *He hath changed his penſion for a benefice.*

(I preſume his benefice was the rectory of Southill, in this county, to which the borough town of Kellington is a chapelry; and my reaſon for this is, becauſe he was a good benefactor to the ſaid chapel.)

STEPHEN SEGENORE —— ——	5	6	0
ROBERT VYEN, —— ——	5	6	8
ROBERT CAPEL —— ——	2	0	0

BORLACE ſays, this monaſtick church is as ancient a building as any at this time extant in Cornwall, and was formerly incloſed by the priory. This likewiſe appears from the following paſſage in Leland's Itinerary, Vol. vii. p. 123. "Alſo upon another creke, weſt of the ſaid river (Tamor) and nerer up, is a towne cawled S. Germaynes, wherin is now a priori of black canons, and a paroche churche yn the body of the ſame. Beſide the hye altare of the ſame priori, in the ryght hand, ys a tumbe yn the walle, with an image of a biſhop, and over the tumbe a XI biſhops,

biſhops, paynted with their names and verſes, as token of ſo many biſhops beried theere, or that there had beene ſo many biſhoppes of Cornwalle, that had theyr ſeete theer: and at this day the biſhop of Exeter hath a place cawled Cudden Beke, joining hard upon the ſowth-eaſt ſide of the ſame towne."

THIS view was drawn 1786.

ST. GERMAIN's PRIORY.

PLATE II.

THE former plate contained ſuch information reſpecting this Priory as could be collected from printed books: for the following particulars I am indebted to the Reverend Chancellor Carrington and Mr. Penwarne, miniſter of the pariſh.

THE church of St. Germain conſiſts of a nave and two aiſles; the ſouthernmoſt aiſle is compaſs roofed, as well as the nave, and is nearly of an equal heighth, breadth and length with it; the northern aiſle is low and narrow, with a ſlanting roof, which does not reach to the heighth of the wall by ſeveral feet. It is ten feet wide within, and formerly extended the length of the building. The church meaſures 104 feet 6 inches in length, by 67 feet 6 inches in breadth, within the walls. There is one ſtall remaining, which has commonly been called the biſhop's chair, but ſeemingly without reaſon, as it rather appears to have been the ſeat of one of the monks. Several of the ſame kind are ſtill preſerved in Bodmin church. It is accompanied by a piece of carved timber, on which is the coat of arms of the priory, a ſword and key croſſed. Concerning theſe arms there is the following article in Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, among the notes on the armorial bearings of the different monaſteries:—" St. Germains: The priory is the manſion of Mr. Eliot: in the great hall are the arms of the priory on painted glaſs of a large bow window, viz. a ſword and two keys endorſed in Saltire. Mag. Britan. Antiq. et nov.



S^t Germains Priory, Cornwall Pl,2.

nov. p. 347, a. It ſeems to be the ſame with Plimpton, the ſecond coat of Bath Abbey, or the arms of the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, and might perhaps formerly be the arms of the biſhop of this dioceſe." It does not appear that this was ever any part of the chair or ſeat, on which is carved the figure of a hunter with game on his ſhoulder, and accompanied by dogs. It is now removed to a niche in the chancel, and placed on part of a teſſelated pavement found about fifty feet from the preſent eaſt window: this pavement was about ten feet ſquare. Nearly ten feet eaſt of it was the foundation of a wall, which from its thickneſs and materials ſeems to have been the original extent of the building.

In the wall of the ſouth aiſle there are three niches, two at the eaſtern end, high and narrow, which have been ornamented at the top; and about the middle of the ſame aiſle there is one of a very different figure, which is ſuppoſed to have belonged to a more ancient monument; it is ornamented all round, and alſo in front, to the height of two feet and a half from the floor of the church, where the receſs of the wall is covered with a ſtone ſeven feet ſix inches long, and one foot nine inches broad. This ſtone has many marks on the face of it, as if ſome metal had been let into it; none is at preſent remaining, nor do the marks deſcribe any intelligible figure. Reſpecting this monument there is no tradition whatſoever. In the chancel are ſeveral monuments of the Moyle and Scawen families, of different dates.

The priory of St. Germain's, and other lands in the vicinity, were obtained by an exchange made in the year 1565, between John Eliot, Eſq. and Mr. Champernoune; the former giving for the priory, &c. an eſtate called Colelands in Devonſhire.

This plate exhibits the weſt front of this venerable pile. It was drawn about the year 1779, before the clock given by Lord Eliot was ſet up. This clock is ſeen in Plate I. About the ſame time that this clock was given, Lord Eliot, then Mr. Eliot, procured a faculty from the biſhop, for levelling the churchyard, and making a new cemetery at a little diſtance towards the weſt,

which has been uſed for that purpoſe ever ſince, and the old churchyard now forms a kind of lawn between the church and the manſion-houſe.

ST. GERMAIN's PRIORY, NOW PORT ELIOT.

THIS plate preſents a view of the ſeat of Lord Eliot, formerly the lodgings and offices of the priory of St. Germain, which having been purchaſed by one of his anceſtors in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has continued ever ſince in the poſſeſſion of the family, and has by them been improved to its preſent ſtate. This family have been conſiderable benefactors to the town of St. Germain, having endowed a public ſchool there, repaired the ſeſſions-houſe, and beautified the old conventual, now parochial church, where one of them lies buried under a fine monument of Italian marble erected to his memory by his widow.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

LAUNCESTON CASTLE.

PLATE I.

LAUNCESTON, according to Leland, was called Loſtephan, and alſo Dunevet; the laſt, perhaps, from ſome alluſion to the family of the Nevets or Knivets, who might either give their name to it, or be ſtyled De or Du-Nevet after it.

BORLACE, in his antiquities of Cornwall, ſuppoſes this caſtle to be older than the year 900, and ſays, It is not improbable that this ſpot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was undoubtedly a caſtle here before the conqueſt, of which Othamarus de Knivet was hereditary conſtable, and was diſplaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger Earl of Moreton,



S.t Germain's Priory, now Port Elliot, Cornwall.



Launceston Castle, Cornwall. Pl. 3.

Moreton, with the Earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and eſtates. William, his ſon and heir, kept his court here, and probably made ſo many alterations and additions, that he has by ſome been conſidered as the founder. From him it fell to the crown, with his other lands, and was at length made, and ſtill continues a parcel of the eſtates of the duchy of Cornwall.

LELAND treating of this caſtle ſays, the hill on which the keep ſtands is large, and of a terrible heighth, and the arx (*i. e.* keep) of it, having three ſeveral wards is the ſtrongeſt, but not the biggeſt that I ever ſaw in any ancient work in England.

BORLACE, who ſeems to have examined this building with great attention, thus deſcribes it: "The principal entrance is on the north-eaſt, the gateway 120 feet long, whence, turning to the right, you mount a terrace running parallel to the rampart, till you come to the angle, on which there is a round tower, now called the Witches Tower, from which the terrace runs away to the left, at right angles, and continues on a level parallel to the rampart, which is nearly of the thickneſs of twelve feet, till you come to a ſemicircular tower, and, as I ſuppoſe, a guard room and gate: from this the ground riſes very quick; and, through a paſſage of ſeven feet wide, you aſcend the covered way betwixt two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows for obſervation, and yet cover the communication between the baſe court and the keep or dungeon. The whole keep is 93 feet diameter. It conſiſted of three wards; the wall of the firſt ward was not quite three feet thick, and therefore I think could only be a parapet for ſoldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. Six feet within it ſtands the ſecond wall, which is twelve feet thick, and has a ſtair-caſe three feet wide at the left hand of the entrance, running up to the top of the rampart; the entrance of this ſtaircaſe has a round arch of ſtone over it: Paſſing on to the left, you find the entrance into the innermoſt ward; and on the left of that entrance a winding ſtaircaſe conducts you to the top of the innermoſt rampart, the wall of which is 10 feet thick and 32 feet high from the

floor; the inner room is 18 feet ſix diameter; it was divided by a planching into two rooms. The upper room had to the eaſt and weſt, two large openings, which were both windows, and (as I am inclined to think) doors alſo in time of action, to paſs from this dungeon out upon the principal rampart, from which the chief defence was to be made; for it muſt be obſerved, that the ſecond ward was covered with a flat roof at the heighth of that rampart, which made the area very roomy and convenient for numbers. Theſe openings, therefore, upon occaſion, ſerved as paſſages for the ſoldiers to go from one rampart to the other. In the upper room of the innermoſt building, there was a chimney to the north, underneath there was a dungeon which had no light. The lofty taper hill on which this ſtrong keep is built, is partly natural and partly artificial; it ſpread farther in the town anciently than it does now, and by the radius of it was 320 feet diameter, and very high*.

NORDEN gives us a wall at the bottom of this hill; and though there is no ſtreſs to be laid on his drawing, yet it is not unlikely that it had a wall or parapet round the bottom of it towards the town; for the principal rampart of the baſe-court breaks off abruptly fronting the town, and ſeems patched and maimed, and to have loſt ſome works at this place. The baſe-court (half of which, or more, as I judge, is now covered with the houſes of the town) had formerly in it the aſſize-hall, a very ſpacious building, a chapel, and other buildings, now all gone, but the county gaol. At the weſtern end there is another gateway into the town, but more modern than the reſt.——This view, which repreſents the north aſpect, was drawn anno 1786.

* I took the heighth of it by a quadrant, and made it from the baſe-court to the parapet of the dungeon 104 feet perpendicular; but as it rained violently, I cannot depend on the obſervation, though I believe it is pretty near the truth.



Launceston Castle, Cornwall. Pl. 2



St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, Pl.1.

LAUNCESTON CASTLE.

PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the keep of this antique caſtle, as it appears from one of the upper rooms in the White-Hart Inn, whence it was drawn in the year 1786.

THESE circular keeps ſeem almoſt peculiar to this county; one however, though not raiſed aloft on a mount, is to be found in Wales; that is in Flint Caſtle; where the keep conſiſts of a large round tower, having an open circular area or well in its center.

ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

PLATE I.

THIS romantic mount is ſituated in the bottom of Mount's-Bay, about half a mile ſouth of the town of Marazion, from which place there is a dry paſſage to it over the ſands, from half ebb to half flood; at other times the only communication is by means of a boat.

THIS mount is by Ptolomy called Ocrinum, by the Corniſh men Karah-Luz en-leuz, that is, *the grey, or hoary rock in the wood*, from a number of trees formerly growing between it and Penzance, many of which are ſaid by Leland to have been found thereabouts, and others have been diſcovered within a few years, *i. e.* A. D. 1757. It was called in the book of Landaff, Denſul, a compound word, ſignifying a hill dedicated to the ſun; and in the ſixth century, Michael Stow, in Latin St. Michael de Monte, and as Scawen ſays, St. Michael de Magno Monte.

It is doubtful when this mount was firſt appropriated to religious uſes; it is however certain it was deemed a holy place as early as the 5th century; for St. Keyna, daughter of Braganus, King of Brecknockſhire, in Wales, is ſaid to have come hither on a pilgrimage, about the year 490; and ſome years afterwards to have been joined by Cadoc her nephew, who, as may be ſeen in Capgrave, miraculouſly produced a fountain in a dry place, on which a church was erected to his honour. King Edward the Confeſſor found here a few monks, and gave them by charter the property of the mount and other lands, on condition that they ſhould obſerve the rule of St. Benedict. After the acceſſion of William the Conqueror, the duchy of Cornwall being by him beſtowed on Robert Earl of Moreton, he, out of regard to Normandy, his mother country, made this monaſtry a cell to the abbey of St. Michael de Periculo Maris (ſituated on a mount on the coaſt of Normandy, extremely ſimilar to this) a Ciſtertian monaſtry of the reformed kind, called Gilbertines, from its founder Gilbert of Semperingham, in Lincolnſhire, by which rule monks and nuns were placed in the ſame houſe; and accordingly here were both a priory and nunnery. Here was alſo, as Leland ſays, "a lytel chapel yn the ſand near by the town toward the mount;" at which probably the pilgrims ſtopped to offer up their oriſons as a preparation to purify them for the holy mount. A ſtack of rocks near half way between the town and mount ſtill bear the name of the Chapel Rock.

This monaſtery was ſeized by King Edward III. among the other alien priories, and was afterwards reſtored and made denizon, on condition of paying to the King the ſum annually remitted to its ſuperior foreign convent; but by an after ordonance all religious houſes, not conventual, were directed to be taken into the King's hands, when, notwithſtanding the prior of this houſe appeared to the ſummons, and gave ſufficient proof that it was actually conventual, the Biſhop of St. David's, then treaſurer to the king, ſet it to farm at 20l. per annum, which the king remitted, retaining only ten pounds a-year, to be paid half-yearly, ſo long

long as this nation ſhould continue at war with France. The reaſon aſſigned in the deed, which is printed in Rymer, was, that under that rent the monks could not afford to repair their buildings, which were greatly decayed; a matter that might be extremely detrimental to the king's ſervice, that mount being the fortreſs of the adjacent country.

About this time the priory was valued at 200 marks a-year; there were only ſix ſtalls in the choir, and conſequently the priory could have no more monks, even when complete, which was not always the caſe; for it was viſited A. D. 1336, by Grandiſon biſhop of Exeter, and the conduct of the prior cenſured for remaining one month without a monk, letting the lands beneath their value, and ſuffering delapidations.

When King Henry VI. built King's College in Cambridge, he gave it this priory, which was afterwards by Edward IV. granted to the nunnery of Sion in Middleſex.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes it was valued at 110l. 12s. per annum. King Henry VIII. gave the revenues and government of it, for it had been many ages before a garriſoned fort, as well as a religious houſe, to Humphry Arundell, Eſq. a branch of the family of Lanherne, who enjoyed it till the 1ſt of Edward VI. After his death government granted a leaſe of it to John Milton, Eſq. under the deſcription of the Farm-houſe of the Mount and Iſland, with the appurtenances, for the yearly rent of 40 marks. It afterwards came into the family of St. Aubyn, and is at preſent the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

This view, which was drawn from the town of Marazion, a little to the weſtward of the paſſage to the mount, ſhews the north ſide of the mount, chapel, and manſion of Sir John St. Aubyn; the fiſhermen's houſes below, and the pier. On the left is ſeen the paſſage, which riſes like a cauſeway, and is formed of large looſe ſtones.——This view was drawn anno 1786.

ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

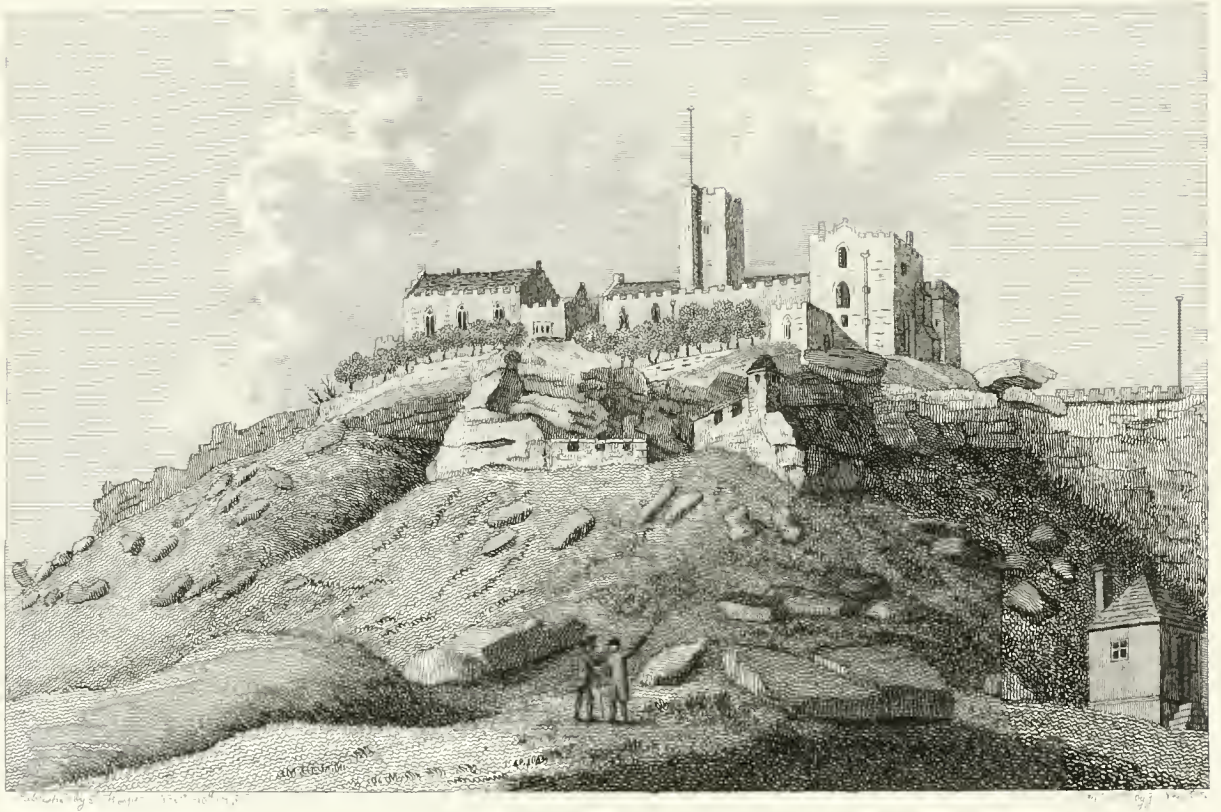
PLATE II.

IN the deſcription annexed to the former Plate, this mount was conſidered in its monaſtic capacity; the object of the preſent ſhall be to inveſtigate it as a fortreſs, and to relate the different military operations there tranſacted.

THE firſt inſtance of any material conſequence happened in the reign of King Richard I. whilſt that monarch was detained priſoner by the Emperor of Germany; when Hoveden ſays, Henry de la Pomeroy ſurpriſed this place, expelled the monks, and fortified it; but learning that his ſovereign had recovered his liberty, and fearing a juſt puniſhment for this action, he became his own executioner. After his death it was ſurrendered to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the king.

ACCORDING to Carew, in his hiſtory of this county, the deſcendants of this Pomeroy relate this ſtory very differently: "For they affirme (ſays he) that a ſerjeant at armes of the kinges, came to their anceſtor, at his caſtle at Berry Pomeroy in Devon, received kind entertaynment for certaine days together, and at his departure, was gratified with a liberal reward; in counterchange whereof he then, and no ſooner, revealing his long concealed errant, flatly arreſted his hoaſte, to make his immediate appearance before the king for anſwering a capital crime, which unexpected and il-carryed meſſage the gentleman tooke in ſuch deſpite as with his dagger he ſtabbed the meſſenger to the heart, and then well knowing in ſo ſuperlative an offence all hope of pardon foreclоſed, he abandons his home, gets to a ſiſter of his, abiding in this mount, bequeathed a large portion of his land to the religeous people there for redeeming his ſowle; and laſtly, cauſeth himſelf to be let bloud unto death, for leaving the remainder to his heir. From this time forward this place continued rather a ſchoole of Mars than the temple of Peace.

A. D.



St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Pl.2.

A. D. 1471. In the 13th of Edward IV. John de Vere earl of Oxford, an active partizan for the houſe of Lancaſter after the defeat of the battle of Barnet, took ſhipping for this place, attended by a few faithful followers, and under the diſguiſe of pilgrims to the holy mount, ſurpriſed the garriſon, and ſeized the fortreſs, which he for a long time defended againſt the king's forces, ſlaying in one of the attacks John Arundel of Trerife, who was buried in the chapel, but at length ſurrendered it on reaſonable conditions. This laſt circumſtance is contradicted in one of the letters to the Paſton family, wherein it is ſaid only his life was granted; the words are: "It'm, men ſaye that the Erle of Oxenfford hathe ben conſtraynyd to ſewe ffor hys pardon only off hys lyffe, and hys body, goodes, londes with all ye remenaunt at ye Kinges wyll and ſoo ſholde in all haſte nowe come in to ye king; and ſome men ſaye yt is goon out of ye mount, men wot not what plaſe, and yeit leſte a great garuyſon theer weel furnyſhyd in vytayll and all other thynge."

During the late Corniſh commotion, ſays Carew, diverſe gent. with their wives and families fled to the protection of this place, where the rebels beſieged them, firſt wynning the plaine at the hils foote by aſſault, when the water was out, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great truſſes of hay before them, to blench the defendants ſight and dead their ſhot, after which they could make but ſlender reſiſtance; for no ſooner ſhould any one within, peepe out his head over thoſe unflanked wals, but he became an open marke to a whole ſhowre of arrowes.

This diſadvantage, together with women's diſmay and decreaſe of victuals, forced a ſurrender to theſe Rakehels mercy, who, nothing guilty of that effeminate vertue, ſpoyled their goods, impriſoned their bodies, and were rather by God's gracious providence, than any want of will, purpoſe, or attempt, reſtrayned from murdering the principal perſons.

In the 13th of Henry VII. heere alſo was Lady Catherine Gordon (an unfit yoke-fellow for that counterfeit Prince Perkin

Warbeck) taken by the Lord Daubeney, and conveyed to the King.

The mount had its ſhare in the troubles under Charles I. as we learn from Sprigge's treatiſe, entitled England's Recovery, where it is related, that about the middle of April 1646, it was taken by Colonel Hammond, after conſiderable defence; the governor was Sir Arthur Baſſet. The Marquis of Hamilton was priſoner in it. Here were found fifteen pieces of ordnance, and great ſtore of ammunition and proviſions. This is, ſay he, a place of great ſtrength, the tyde flowing about it twice a day, which rendered the reduction of it a ſervice of great difficulty and conſequence, and redounding much to the honour of Colonel Hammond, who underwent the ſame.——This view ſhews the north ſide of the buildings, as ſeen from the bottom of the mount, ſouth of the fiſhermen's houſes.

ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

PLATE III.

THE eaſtern part of this romantic building is here given, ſeemingly overhanging the almoſt perpendicular rock whereon it ſtands, from the ſummit of which there is a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect over the bay. The heighth from low water-mark to the top of the buildings, is ſaid to meaſure two hundred and thirty-eight feet. The diſtance from Merazion half a mile. The preſent proprietor bids fair greatly to augment the beauty of the ſcene by judicious plantations of firs over the face of the mount, moſt of which ſeem to thrive.

At the bottom of the rock, on the north ſide, is a handſome pier and baſon, capable of receiving upwards of fifty ſail of fiſhing veſſels. It was erected in the year 1425, when it is recorded in the regiſter of the biſhops of Exeter, that Edmund, then biſhop, granted forty days indulgence to all thoſe who ſhould contribute



S^t. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Pl. 3.

tribute or otherwiſe aſſiſt the inhabitants of Merazion in building the ſtone pier then begun. Poſſibly ſome wooden or other mole might have before exiſted.

This pier has been ſince rebuilt by Sir John St. Aubyn, the third baronet of that name, in the years 1726 and 1727. The entrance is in the middle of the north front, by an opening of forty feet. The weſt front of the wall is 481 feet; towards the north and eaſt, it meaſures 445 feet. Occaſionally ſhips of conſiderable burthen may be here.

The manuſcript before-mentioned, which was written by Mr. Borlace about the year 1730, gives a deſcription of the ſtate of the buildings of this monaſtery before repaired, to the following purport:

The church and tower are placed on the ſummit of the rock; the nunnery and houſe for the monks ſtand lower in point of heighth, and ſpread to the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, for the moſt part at equal diſtances, but to the ſouth-weſt end, contiguous to the church; the whole making together a kind of oblong ſquare, conſiſting of projecting and receding rectangles. Theſe buildings have of late received many modern repairs. The following deſcription is as they ſtood about forty years ago, before the alteration:

As you aſcend the outer gate, fronting the weſt, you have a wall, or rather ſome part of one, on each hand of the ſteps; that on the right hand has a ſtone door-caſe and part of a large window ſtanding, which ſhews the building formerly extended farther towards the weſt. At the top of the ſteps you enter the firſt gate which is very low, and the portcullis with which it appears to have been guarded, needed not to have been more than four feet high; five ſteps within the gate, lead you into the paſſage or entry, about twelve feet wide, (on the left of which is the guard-room or dungeon) till you come to a large wooden gate, whence leaving the church-door on the right, and a narrow embattled terraſs on the left, in about ſeventy feet eaſtward you come to a grey coarſe marble door-caſe, carved in a better gothic ſtyle than the

opening of the church, and therefore more modern; over it is a window of the ſame ſtone and workmanſhip, exactly well placed; the door lets you into an apartment diſtinct from the other parts of the monaſtery, about fifty foot long and eighteen wide, conſiſting of one chamber or more (for the partitions were all down) to the weſt, over a paſſage ſomewhat more than half the length, *i. e.* twenty-five feet; and lets you into a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, with a little area to the eaſt of it: this was the nunnery; and in the aforeſaid paſſage, on the left hand there is a narrow ſtair-caſe, by which the nuns retired to their chambers over the paſſage. Planching of the chambers was fallen into the paſſage below, through which, over carved beams and rubbiſh, we got to the end of the building with difficulty, and in the eaſtern end of the chapel found a fair marble window which gave light to the altar; one ſtone of the ſame grey marble projected from the ſouth wall; it had two eſcutcheons emboſſed; the firſt had three caſtles, two and one garretted, the arms at preſent of the town of Merazion, and formerly perhaps the arms of this priory. The ſecond eſcutcheon had a chevron between the fleurs de lis; this ſtone ſerved no doubt to ſupport part of the image of the Holy Virgin. The chapel was peculiar to the nunnery, and from the chamber the whole of the chapel might be ſeen, and the ordinary duties of devotion performed, without deſcending or opening the gratines of the chambers. In the eaſtern hall behind the altar, there was a ſmall door of three feet and a half high, which is the only entrance into a little open court or belvidere, of no more than ſix paces long, and three wide, with a little terrace or banquet to look over the garretted wall to the eaſt. By the carved fragment of ſtone, with ſome other marks of diſtinction and neatneſs, this apartment ſhews itſelf to have been erected with much coſt.—— This view was drawn A. D. 1786.



St. Michaels Mount, Cornwall, Pl. 4.

ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

PLATE IV.

THE weſt front of this venerable pile is here delineated. The entrance, up a flight of ſteps, lyes behind the great tower; over it appears the tower and flag-ſtaff of the church; part of its weſt end is alſo ſeen over the middle of the building between the two towers.

THE whole of this edifice is in a compleat ſtate of repair, and affords a moſt delightful ſummer reſidence to the preſent owner, who commonly retires hither from his ſeat at Clowance for a few weeks. Indeed the peculiar romantic ſituation of the building, the beauty of the ſurrounding ſcene, and the operations of the pilchard fiſhery, preſent a variety of rich proſpects ſcarcely to be conceived by thoſe who have not had the pleaſure of ſeeing them. The polite reception and hoſpitable entertainment given by Sir John to ſtrangers viſiting the place, is not often equalled, and cannot be exceeded.

THIS iſland is in ſome degree a fortreſs, as on different parts of it there are ſeveral batteries furniſhed with cannon, ſome of them capable of reſiſting a privateer. The fiſhermen reſiding near the pier, would on any emergency furniſh plenty of gunners and men able to perform the other duties of a garriſon.

PROBABLY the buildings here underwent ſome conſiderable repairs between the years 1641 and 1660; as a large room, formerly the refectory of the monks, is fitted up with a very extraordinary frize, whereon in ſtucco is repreſented different huntings of the wild boar, bear, bull, ſtag, oſtridge, fox, hare, and rabbit. At the upper end of this room are the royal arms and ſupporters over the date 1641: beneath this is the motto *Dieu et mon Droit*, and under it the date 1660: at the other end of the room are the arms of St. Aubyn.

DIVERS

DIVERS ancient ſpear heads, and a match-lock to a muſket, have been found here in digging. Human bones are alſo frequently digged up all over the mount; at preſent a ſpot of ground is ſet apart for a cemetry, this place having been adjudged extra-parochial.

THE taking of this place by the parliamentary forces, about the 18th of April 1646, has been already mentioned. The ſame Chronicle, in a part ſtyled the *Burning Buſh not conſumed*, page 412, has theſe additional particulars: "That the governor Sir Arthur Baſſet, and the reſt of the garriſon, had liberty to retire to the iſles of Scilly, and that here were found an hundred barrels of powder, 500 muſkets, 100 pikes, 30 pieces of ordnance, three murthering pieces, and eighty tons of wine, with ſtore of other proviſions." It is here ſtyled, "that impregnable and almoſt inacceſſible fort."——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

THIS view ſhews the ſouth ſide of the chapel, with part of the long gallery that runs through the houſe. The ſmall projection ſeen over the battlements of the tower, is the remains of a lantern, vulgarly called *St. Michael's Chair*, mentioned in the general deſcription of this place, as ſuppoſed to have the virtue of conferring the reins of domeſtic government on that perſon, man or wife, who ſhall have courage to aſcend to it, and ſeat themſelves in it.——This view was drawn in 1786.

INSIDE OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

THIS view ſhews the inſide of the chapel as it appears from Sir John St. Aubyn's pew at the eaſt end of the building. It was drawn anno 1786.

THIS edifice was repaired by the father of the preſent proprietor about ſixty years ago; its ſtate before that reparation is deſcribed



Chapel of S^t. Michaels Mount, Cornwall.



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Inside View of the Chapel of St. Michaels Mount.

ſcribed in a manuſcript preſerved in the family, from whence we learn, that it was divided by the lattice-work of the rood loft into an aiſle and choir, and that the rood loft was carved and painted with the hiſtory of Chriſt's paſſion, not inelegantly executed, conſidering the time when it was done.

On each ſide of the entrance into the choir, were three ſtalls; and at the altar two tall eaſtern widows, and over them as a finiſhing at the top, one in the ſhape of a roſe. It had alſo three windows with pointed arches on each ſide wall, and another handſome roſe window at the weſt end. The chief door or entrance is up a flight of ſteps on the north ſide.

The aiſle or anti-chapel is forty-eight feet long, the choir meaſures twenty-one; both are of the ſame breadth. On the right of the altar there was a little door, which by twelve ſteps led down to a well-arched ſtone vault, nine feet ſquare; this from a very ſmall aperture or liſtening place, in the ſouth wall, appears to have been intended for the purpoſe of hearing confeſſions.

The walls are thick and well built, and which is ſuppoſed a mark of antiquity, have no buttreſſes. The bell tower ſtands in the center of the building. In this tower are five tuneable bells, four of them ſeemingly of ſome antiquity. On the firſt or ſmalleſt, is written in a very neat old Engliſh character, Ordo Poteſtatuum.

On the ſecond, ✠ I. Sancte Nicholae Ora pro Nobis ✠ I, O, S, Ordo Principatuum. On the third bell, Spiritus Sanctus eſt Deus—Gabriel, ⊕ Sanctae Paule Ora pro Nobis. Ordo Virtutum. Maria. On the fourth bell, Filius eſt Deus. Raphael ⊕ Sancta Margarita Ora pro Nobis. Ordo Archangelorum. On the fifth bell, which is not ſo neat as the others, is, in indifferent Roman characters, Soli Deo Detur Gloria. 1640, with the impreſſion of four pieces of coin, commonly known by the title of broad pieces; on one of them, the letters CAR. are plainly to be ſeen. This bell was, it is likely, in the room of one more ancient, probably chriſtened St. Michael; and as the two other perſons

of

of the trinity are mentioned in the third and fourth bells, had the following inſcription: Pater eſt Deus. Michael, St.—Ora pro Nobis.—Ordo Cherubini & Seraphim.

On the top of the tower, in one of the angles, are the remains of a moor-ſtone lantern, kept in all likelihood by the monks, who had a tithe of the fiſhery, to give direction to the fiſhermen in dark and tempeſtuous weather. This is vulgarly called St. Michael's chair, and will only admit one perſon to ſit down in it. The aſcent to it is dangerous; but it is, nevertheleſs, ſometimes aſcended, out of a fooliſh conceit, that whoſoever ſits therein, whether man or woman, will henceforth have the maſtery in domeſtic affairs.

At preſent there are no remains of the ſtalls, rood loft, painting or carving, they having been removed at the time of making the repairs before mentioned; ſince which time a pulpit and organ were put up; and when the preſent baronet is reſident at the mount, he pays a clergyman for performing divine ſervice every Sunday, when few pariſhes can boaſt a more numerous or decent congregation.

THE OLD FORT ON ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT.

The Old Fort, ſeen in Plate II. of this place, and which enfilades the way aſcending to the caſtle, is here drawn on a larger ſcale; it ſeems to have been intended for ordnance by the ſize of its embrazures or apertures. Its ſtate and ſtyle beſpeak it of no very modern conſtruction: the adjoining building to the left, was alſo garniſhed with loop holes, forming with it a croſs fire, the path to the entrance of the buildings on the mount paſſing between them.—This view was drawn A. D. 1786.



The old Fort at St. Michaels Mount, Cornwall.



Mounts Bay, Cornwall.

ST. MICHAEL's MOUNT, AND MOUNT's BAY.

IN this view are ſhewn the eaſtern ſide of Mount's-Bay, with the low land trending away to the Lizzard Point. The ſmall town of Marazion, or Market Jew, and the Mount and Monaſtery of St. Michael, as they appear from an eminence near the village of Gulwall; the tower of its pariſh church is ſeen in the fore ground.

WILLIAM of Worceſter, a writer of the 15th century, frequently quoted in this work, has the following inſtrument reſpecting St. Michael's Mount, which is introduced without any explanation or comment:

" To all Members of Holy Mother Church, who ſhall read or hear theſe letters, Peace and Salvation. Be it known unto you all, that our moſt holy Lord Pope Gregory, in the year of Chriſt's Incarnation, one thouſand and ſeventy, out of his great zeal and devotion to the church of Mount St. Michael in Tumba, in the county of Cornwall, hath piouſly granted to the aforeſaid church, which is entruſted to the angelical miniſtry, and with full approbation conſecrated and ſanctified, to remit to all the faithful, who ſhall enrich, endow, or viſit the ſaid church, a third part of their pennance; and that this grant may remain for ever unſhaken and inviolable, by the authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, he forbids all his ſucceſſors from attempting to make any alteration againſt this decree." Theſe words, which were lately found in the ancient regiſters of this church, are the ſame that are publicly placed on the gates of the ſaid church; and whereas this is a matter unknown to many, we the ſervants of God in Chriſt, and miniſters of this church, require and beſeech all of you who have the cure of ſouls, on account of the natural viciſſitudes and changes, that you may, as far as is in your power, publiſh them in your churches, that thoſe in ſubjection to your authority may thereby be excited to greater devotion and attention,

and be induced to viſit the ſaid place more frequently and in greater numbers, in order to obtain the aforeſaid graces of indulgencies."

THE apparition in Mount Tumba, formerly called *Le Hore Rok in the Wodd*, and there were woods, meadows, and arable lands between the ſaid mountain and the iſlands, of Scilly and 140 pariſh churches between that mountain and Scilly, were ſubmerged.

THE firſt apparition of St. Michael in Mount Gorgon, in the kingdom of Apulia, was in the year of Chriſt 391.

THE ſecond apparition was about the year of our Lord 710, in Tumba in Cornwall, near the ſea.

THE third apparition was at Rome; it is written that it happened in the time of Pope Gregory, for during the time of a great peſtilence, &c.

THE fourth apparition was in the hierarchy of our angels.

THE area of Mount St. Michael is of two hundred cubits, ſurrounded on every ſide by the ſea, and the religious monks of the ſaid place, the Abricenſion high prieſt, by name Aubertus, that to the honour of St. Michael he might build the aforeſaid place, at firſt encloſed with the thickeſt woods, diſtant ſix miles from the ſea, offering the fitteſt hiding place for wild-beaſts, in which place we once found monks ſerving God.

MEMORANDUM.—The length of the church of St. Michael's Mount, contains 30 ſteps or paces; the breadth contains 12 ſteps. The length of the new-built chapel contains 40 feet, that is, 20 ſteps, the breadth contains about 10 ſteps. From the church to the foot of the mountain at the ſea-ſide, contains 14 times 60 ſteps. Length of the ſea between Market Jew to the foot of St. Michael's Mount, contains by eſtimation a thouſand CC, that is 700 ſteps, Anglice ten times LXX ſteps."——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.



Pendennis Castle N. West aspect, Cornwall.

PENDENNIS CASTLE, NEAR FALMOUTH.

THIS fortreſs, which is very advantageouſly ſituated, was firſt conſtructed by King Henry the VIII. when he fortified the ſea coaſts, and afterwards ſtrengthened and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth. Leland, in the third volume of his Itinerary, deſcribes it in the following words:—"The very point of the haven mouth being an hille, whereof the king hath builded a caſtel, is called Pendinant, and longgith to Mr. Kiligrewe. It is a mile in compace, by the compace, and is almoſt environed with the ſe; and where it is not, the ground is ſo low, and the cut to be made ſo little, that it were inſulated."

IN 1646 this caſtle was bravely defended againſt the parliamentary forces by John Arundel of Trerice, then near eighty years of age: he was aſſiſted by his ſon Richard, a colonel in the royal army, afterwards created Lord Arundel of Trerice, and many other loyal gentlemen of the county of Cornwall; this garriſon refuſed to treat till they had not proviſion for twenty-four hours, and then negociated with ſuch ſeeming indifference, and inſiſted ſo firmly on the articles required by them, that the enemy, ignorant of their ſituation, granted them their own conditions, which were as good as had been given to any garriſon in the kingdom. This, with Ragland caſtle, were among the laſt garriſons held for the king. Lord Arundel, of Trerice, was governor here in 1672.

THIS fortreſs has lately undergone great repairs, and is at preſent garriſoned by a company of invalids. The grand entrance is on the weſt ſide.

	£.	s.	d.	
Its eſtabliſhment is, a governor, at -	300	0	0	*per ann.*
A Lieutenant-governor, at - - -	91	5	0	*per ann.*

THE preſent governor is Major-General Robert Robinſon.

THE Lieutenant-governor Major Neviſon Pool.——This view was drawn Auguſt 1786.

PENGERSWICK CASTLE.

PENGERSWICK Caſtle is ſituated in a bottom near five miles ſouth-eaſt of Marazion, and about a mile ſouth of the high road leading from that place to Helſtone.

THE preſent remains of this caſtle conſiſt of the walls of the keep, a ſquare tower of three ſtories, with a ſmaller one annexed to the north-eaſt ſide, containing a flight of winding ſtone ſteps, leading to the top of the building, which is covered with lead; the whole faced with ſquared ſtone.

MANY of the floors are fallen in, and all are much decayed. The girders which ſupported them are remarkably large. On the firſt floor ſome of the wainſcot is remaining, on which are divers verſes and moral ſentences written in the ancient black letter, one comparing a miſer to an aſs loaded with riches, who, notwithſtanding his precious burthen, ſatisfies himſelf with a thiſtle. This has, however, given riſe to a fooliſh tradition, that the perſon who built this caſtle had made a great fortune at ſea, and landed ſo much treaſure, which he loaded on an aſs, in order to convey it hither, that it broke the back of the poor animal. It is ſaid the figure of an aſs was painted over the ſentence beforementioned; if it was, it is now expunged.

UNDER the ground-floor is a large vaulted room pierced with loop holes for diſcharging arrows or muſkets.

OVER the great door, which is on the north-ſide of the tower, is a machicolation for pouring boiling water, or melted lead, on the heads of aſſailants attempting to force it open.

NORTH of the tower are ſeveral ruinous walls of different apartments covered with ivy; and on the north-eaſt, the remains of a window and door. Neither Leland, Carew, Hals, nor any other of the topographical writers who mention this place, give any information reſpecting the builder, or time when this caſtle

was



Pengersick Castle, Cornwall

was erected; nor could the occupier of it give any tradition reſpecting it, except the fooliſh ſtory of the aſs.

At preſent the property of theſe remains are divided into ſeveral parts: Lord Caermarthen is the chief proprietor. The caſtle, together with a ſmall farm, is rented for ten pounds per annum. Several parts of this ſtructure, ſuch as door caſes and window frames, have been taken down, and uſed to refit the neighbouring cottages.

Near the caſtle is a pretty rill of water, and from the leads of the tower there is a beautiful proſpect, taking in the ſea, which is diſtant about a mile. The greater parts of this building do not bear the marks of any very remote antiquity; and probably are not, the tower in particular, much older than the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. Carew mentions this place by the appellation of "a fayr houſe in an unfruitful foyle;" whence it is evident it was entire when he wrote his Survey of Cornwall, which was publiſhed A. D. 1602. Mr. Hals, in his Parochial Antiquities of Cornwall, ſays, "This barton and manor was purchaſed in the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII. by Mr. Milliton, who having ſlain a man, privately made that purchaſe in the name of his ſon, and immured himſelf in a ſecret chamber of the tower, ſeeing none but his truſty friends, ſo that he died without being called in queſtion for that offence."

This ſon, Job Milliton, was, 1ſt of Edward VI. made governor of St. Michael's Mount, in the room of Humphrey Arundell, executed for rebellion. He married the daughter of the Godolphin family, by whom he had William Milliton, ſheriff of Cornwall, 7th Eliz. 1565, who dying without iſſue, being loſt, as Carew ſays, in travaile beyond the ſeas, the eſtate devolved to his ſix daughters, who married into the following families: 1. To Eriſey and Sir Nicholas Parker. 2. To Lanine. 3. To Trefuſis and Tregodeck. 4. To Trewwith, Arundel, and Hearle. 5. To Bonithon. 6. To Abbot. From ſome of theſe co-heireſſes Sir Nicholas Hals purchaſed their parts of this manor, and obtained leaſes

leaſes from the reſt; and for ſome time made it and Trewinard the places of his reſidence. His ſon and heir, John Hals, cut down the timber, which tradition ſays, was here in great quantity. The land was ſold to Godolfin, and ſome others. Pengers-wick ſignifies the head ward or command, fenced or fortified place; or pen-gweras-ike, the creek, cove, or boſom of waters-head help.——This view was drawn September 1786.

RESTORMEL CASTLE.

PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the eaſt ſide of the caſtle with the projecting building oppoſite the gate, ſuppoſed by Mr. Borlace to have been the chapel. The windows, and indeed the whole building, is ſo overgrown with ivy, as to have very little of the ſtone viſible. ——This view was drawn anno 1786.

TREMATON CASTLE.

THIS is ſuppoſed to have been one of the caſtles of the ancient dukes of Cornwall before the Conqueſt. The builder, and time of its erection, are equally unknown. After the Conqueſt, it appears by Domeſday-book that it belonged to William earl of Moreton and Cornwall, who reſided here, and had a market. It was beſtowed by the Conqueror on Robert, father of the ſaid William, who diſpoſſeſſed Candorus, (or as Camden calls him, Cadocus) the laſt of the ancient Britiſh earls of Cornwall, according to Borlace, ſometimes ſtyled dukes and ſometimes kings of that county.

MR. Carew mentions, that in the church of St. Stephen, which belonged to the caſtle, the body of a big man was digged up, encloſed in a leaden coffin: this, by an inſcription on a plate of the



Sparrow sc

Restormel Castle, Cornwall Pl 2.

Publish'd [illegible] 1783 by Homer





Trematon, Castle, Cornwall.

the ſame metal, was ſaid to be the corpſe of a duke, whoſe heir was married to a prince. This he conjectures to have been Orgerius, who lived A. D. 954, from the circumſtance of his daughter having been married to Edgar; but this Orgerius, according to William of Malmſbury, was buried in the monaſtery of Taviſtock. Mr. Borlace ſuppoſes it to have been the body of Cadocus, whoſe only daughter and heir, Agnes, was married to Reginald Fitz-Henry, natural ſon of Henry I.

Under Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall, according to the Exeter Domeſday, Reginald de Valle-Torta held the caſtle; but the inheritance came to William earl of Cornwall, from whom it paſſed by attainder to the Crown, with his other eſtates; then, as ſome think, Cadorus, ſon of the Candorus before-mentioned, was reſtored to his paternal eſtates and dignities, and lived and died at this caſtle.

From Reginald Fitz-Henry, with one of his daughters and co-heireſſes, this lordſhip of Trematon came to Walter Dunſtavil, baron of Caſtle-Comb in Cornwall; with whoſe daughter, in default of iſſue-male, it went to Reginald de Valle-Torta, temp. Rich. I. who, from evidence in the Red Book of the Exchequer, appears to have had 59 knights' fees belonging to the honour of Trematon.

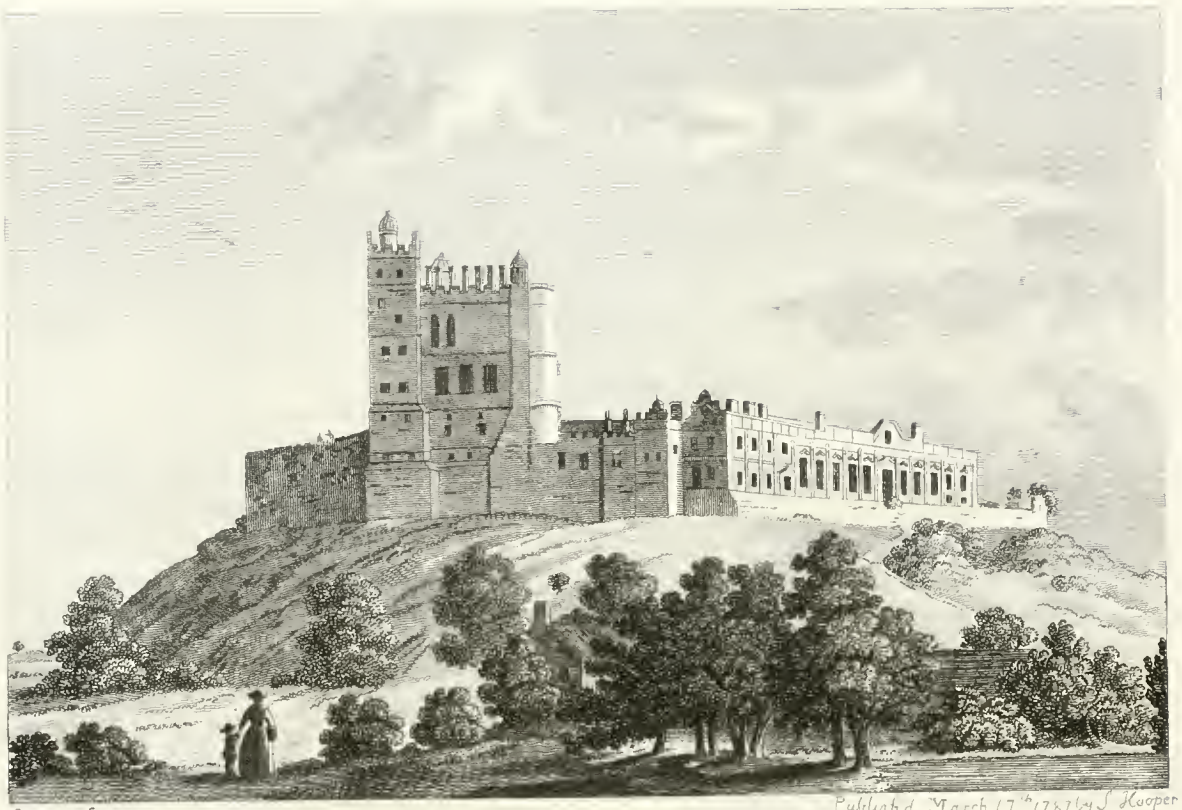
His ſon John had iſſue Roger, by ſome called Reginald, whoſe eldeſt daughter Eglina married —— Pomeroy of Bury Pomeroy, in Devonſhire, on whoſe iſſue he ſettled this lordſhip. Her ſon, Sir Henry Pomeroy, Knt. or a ſon of his of the ſame name and title, by a deed bearing date the 11th of Edward III. did, in conſideration of an annuity of 40l. payable out of the exchequer, releaſe to Edward the black prince, then created duke of Cornwall, all his right to this honour, caſtle and manor; ſince which time it has continued a part of the eſtates of the dutchy of Cornwall.

This caſtle ſtands in the pariſh of St. Stephen, near Saltaſh, and on the northern ſide of the river Tamar. It conſiſts of a baſe-court, having on one ſide of it a circular keep, mounted on an artificial

artificial hill. The baſe court contains about three quarters of an acre; in it were formerly ſeveral buildings, now all gone. The gateway is in a ſquare tower; Mr. Borlace thinks it of more modern workmanſhip than the reſt of the building. The walls of the baſe court are ſurrounded by a ditch, and are pierced with loop-holes of different conſtructions; ſome being long chinks, ſome ſquare, and others in the form of a croſs.

The keep ſtands at one end of this court, mounted on the top of a conical hill, which by the dipping of the valley becomes of a conſiderable heighth on the outſide, but next the baſe court is not above thirty feet high. The building is an oval, whoſe interior conjugate diameter meaſures nearly ſixty feet; its tranſverſe fifty: it has no windows, but was probably aired and illuminated by openings made into a ſmall internal area or court in its center, called by builders a well. This would indeed afford but very little light; but in caſtles that conveniency was ſacrificed to ſtrength: from the want of light, Borlace ſuppoſes the keeps of caſtles were called dungeons. The wall of this keep is ten feet thick, and round the top runs a crenellated parapet of two feet thick; the other eight, form the terre pleine of the rampart. The entrance is on the weſt ſide, through a ſemicircular arch. The top of the parapet is above thirty yards from the area within; which area, when Mr. Borlace ſaw it, was converted into a garden for pot-herbs; but the man who then ſhewed the caſtle remembered a chimney and ſome ruins of walls ſtanding, of which no traces are left.

The holes for receiving the beams that ſupport the roof, are in two rows, but both ſo near the top of the parapet as to ſhew there were but one flight of rooms; the double holes being deſigned to give ſtrength to the roof, on which the ſoldiers were to work the mangonels and other projectile machines.—This view was drawn A. D. 1786.



Bolsover Castle Derbyshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

BOLSOVER CASTLE.

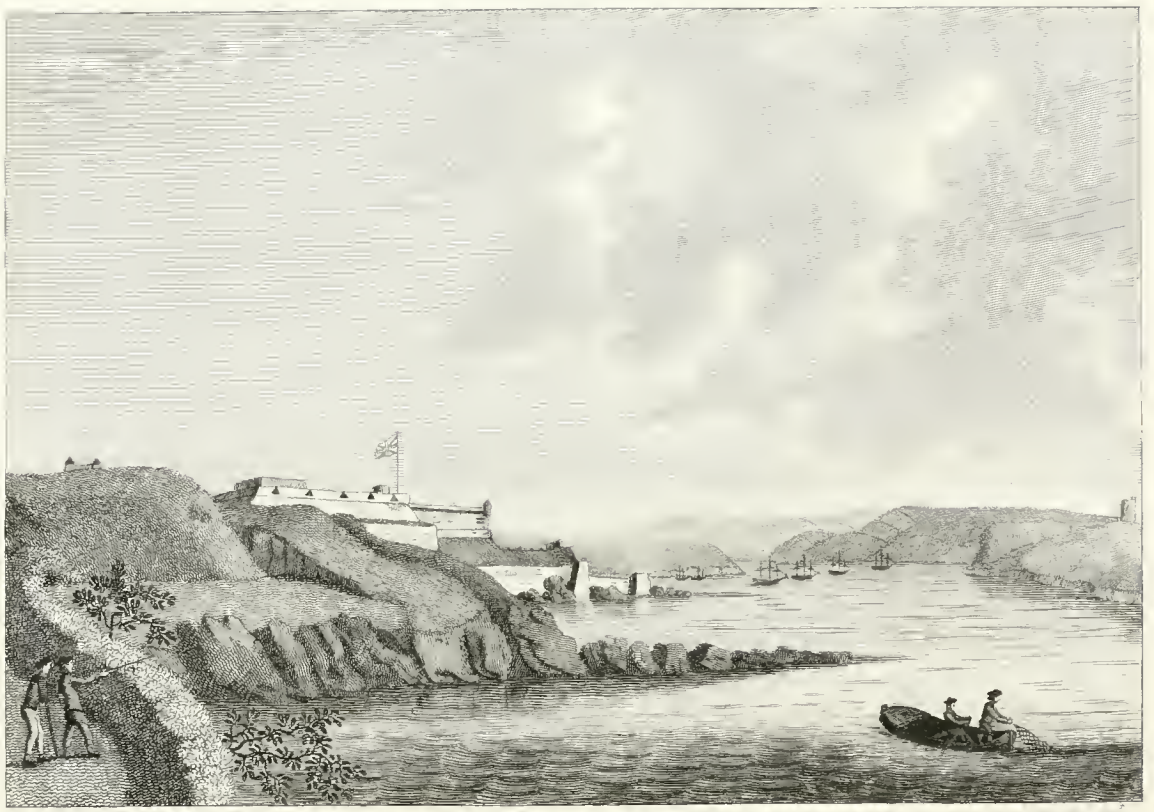
THIS caſtle ſtands on an eminence, and commands a moſt beautiful proſpect. It anciently belonged to the Haſtings', lords of Abergavenny, and by an exchange with King Henry III. from them it came to the Cavendiſhes and Hollis', dukes of Newcaſtle, and, by a female, went to the Earl of Oxford. At preſent it belongs to his Grace the Duke of Portland, whoſe father married the heireſs of the Oxford family.

HISTORY does not inform us at what time, or by whom this caſtle was built. We however learn, from the public records, it was in being as early as the reign of King John; for by his patent, in the 17th year of his reign, Bryan de l'Iſle, a great baron of that time, was made governor thereof, and in the ſame year accounted for the fermes of the honour of Peverel and Bolſover. In the next year the ſaid Bryan had the command of the King's forces raiſed againſt the barons, and was ordered to fortify the caſtle of Bolſover, and to hold it againſt them; but if he could not make it tenable, then to demoliſh it, whereby they might not have the advantage of it.

IT ſeems as if the caſtle was found defenſible, and therefore not demoliſhed in conſequence of that order, but the command given to ſome other perſon; for in the 7th of King Henry III. Bryan de l'Iſle was appointed governor of it, together with that of Peke; after which, by ſome means or other, he appears to have vacated at leaſt one of theſe offices; for in the 18th of the ſame reign he was once more made governor of Bolſover caſtle, in which year he died.

FROM that time nothing remarkable occurs reſpecting this caſtle, till about the year 1629, when divers repairs were made and new buildings added here by the Marquis of Newcaſtle, in order to receive King Charles the Firſt. The initials HS. CD. and AF. with the date 1629, appear cut on different ſtones ſet up on theſe buildings; probably they were the names of the perſons employed as architects. The chief of the additions here mentioned, was a gallery of ſtone ſeventy-two yards in length, and ſeven yards four inches in breadth within the ceiling; it has battlements on the top, and is a handſome regular ſtructure.

THE following account of the taking of this caſtle by the parliamentary forces, during the troubles under King Charles I. is given in a Parliamentary Chronicle publiſhed by Vicars, entitled *The Burning Buſh not conſumed.* "Shortly after, (*i. e.* after Auguſt 16, 1664.) the noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright a commander of my Lord Fairfaxe's, and a party of foot in the caſtle (Sheffield) by order from the moſt noble Earl of Mancheſter, advanced towards Bowzan, alias Bolſover caſtle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another ſtrong houſe of Marqueſſe Newcaſtle's, in Derbyſhire, which was well manned with ſoldiers, and ſtrengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen pound bullet, others nine pound, and it had ſtrong works about it; yet this caſtle alſo upon ſummons, was ſoon ſurrendered up to my lord's forces, upon faire and moderate articles granted to them. It pleaſed God to give us in this caſtle of Bolſover an hundred and twenty muſkets, beſides pikes, halberts, &c. Alſo one iron drake, ſome leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, ſome other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, ſome victuals for our ſouldiers, and ſome plunder."——This view was drawn 1778.



Garrison, at Plymouth.

DEVONSHIRE.

THE FORT OR GARRISON OF PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH is ſituated at the mouth of the ſmall river called Plym, whence it takes its name. This river, at a ſmall diſtance, falls into a bay of the Engliſh Channel called Plymouth Sound; on its oppoſite ſide is the river Tamar.

THE firſt fortreſs erected here is ſaid to have been built by one of the Valtorts, who were lords of this part of the town; others ſay by Edmond Stafford biſhop of Exeter, and chancellor of England under King Edward III. Godwin does not mention this erection in his life of that biſhop.

LELAND, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 22, deſcribes a fort then exiſting, in theſe words:—"The mouth of the gulph wherein the ſhippes of Plymouth lyeth, is waullid on eche ſide, and chainid over in tyme of neceſſitie; on the ſouth-weſt ſide of this mouth is a blok houſe, and on a rokky hille hard by it, is a ſtronge caſtel quadrate, having at eche corner a great rounde tower. It ſeemith to be no very old peace of worke."

CAREW, in his Survey of Cornwall, ſays Queen Elizabeth built a fort here; whether it was a new erection, or only a repair or addition to a former fortreſs, is uncertain. During the civil wars Plymouth was in the hands of the parliamentarians, and was ſeveral times unſucceſsfully attacked by the royaliſts.

THE preſent fort was built by King Charles II. who had experienced the importance of its ſituation, as it both commands the town, and defends the harbour. It is ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſcite of the old caſtle. It is of an irregular figure, having towards the land ſide three baſtions, a ditch, ravelins and a couvert

way, with divers irregular works towards the water. Within the fort are barracks for the garriſon, and a houſe for the governor. Its walls are ſaid to include about two acres of ground.

In the Hiſtory of the firſt fourteen Years of King James I. there is the following entry reſpecting this fort:

To Sir Fardinando Gorges, captain of the new fort at Plymouth, for himſelf and ſoldiers there, 56s. *per diem*, which cometh unto *per annum* — — — — — £.1022 0 0

A. D. 1659, the eſtabliſhment of this garriſon and its dependencies was:

	£.	s.	d.	
A governor, at — — — —	0	8	0	*Per diem.*
A ſtore-keeper, at — — — —	0	2	0	
Two gunners, each at — — —	0	1	8	
Three gunner's mates, each — — —	0	1	4	
Eight matroſſes, each — — —	0	0	10	
A boatman — — — — —	0	1	0	
Fire and candle for the guards — —	0	3	4	
Two companies of foot, conſiſting of two captains, each at — — — —	0	8	0	
Two lieutenants, each at — — —	0	4	0	
Two enſigns, each at — — —	0	3	0	
Four ſerjeants, each at — — —	0	1	6	
Six corporals and two drummers, each at —	0	1	0	
Two hundred ſoldiers, each at — —	0	0	8	

Its preſent eſtabliſhment is a governor whoſe annual ſalary is —— —— £.1289 2 6

A Lieutenant-governor —— ——	182	10	0
Fort-major —— ——	73	0	0
Chaplain —— —— ——	121	13	4

With a maſter and other gunners.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.



Sparrow

John of Gaunts Kitchen, Dorsetshire.

Publish'd Jan 11th 1786 by S. Hooper

DORSETSHIRE.

JOHN OF GAUNT's KITCHEN, AT GREAT CANFORD.

THE buildings here chiefly repreſented were part of the offices of the ancient manſion of the lords of the manor of Great Canford, at preſent known by the appellation of *John of Gaunt's Kitchen.* The ſmall building ſeen in the corner of the view, is part of the preſent manſion, occaſionally inhabited by Sir John Web, to whom the manor now belongs.

HUTCHINS, in his Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire, ſuppoſes the ancient ſeat to which theſe offices belonged, to have been built by William Montacute, the firſt earl of Saliſbury, or his father William, both great builders. The former lived in the reign of King Edward II.

OF theſe ancient remains, as they ſtood before the year 1765, Hutchins gives the following deſcription: In that year part of them were pulled down, but not the whole, as he ſuppoſes; for the kitchen was ſtanding in 1785, when this view was drawn.

" ADJOINING to the north was, till very lately, a long range of the moſt ancient building in the county, the remains of the ſeat of the ancient lords of this manor. Near the eaſt end were the remains of a very large gate, with a tower over it, of which only the ſtair-caſe remained. In the ſtable was a very large chimney without any funnel, and a vaſt ſquare window, reaching from the top to the bottom of the houſe, projecting above three feet; over this, another room, aſcended to by narrow winding ſtone ſtairs, perhaps the dining-room, in which was a chimney like the former.

" TOWARDS

"TOWARDS the weſt end was a large old kitchen, called by the country people, *John of Gaunt's Kitchen.* It was made a brew-houſe, and had a remarkable large chimney, eighteen feet broad, and ſix feet and a half high in the crown of the arch. The windows, though for the moſt part walled up, were ſome eliptical and ſome ſquare, but did not project. On the outſide of the eaſt end, were three very large chimnies entire, very broad at the bottom, but narrowing upwards by ſeveral inbenchings. The funnels were indented or embattled on the top; the doors were ſmall and low; ſome ſquare, and the arches of others eliptical or circular; the walls in general four feet thick. Theſe buildings were entirely taken down 1765.

THE manor of Great Canford, very early after the Conqueſt, belonged to Peter Lucyan. In Domeſday-Book, Cheneford was held by Edward of Sariſburie; and by marriage afterwards came to Henry earl of Lancaſter. 16th Edward II. the King granted it to Hugh de Spenſer, on whoſe attainder it eſcheated to the Crown, and 1ſt of Edward III. was granted by that king to John earl of Warren and Surry, and Johanna his wife, for their lives. 16th Edward III. the king made a reverſionary grant of it to Alice Counteſs of Lincoln for life; but ſhe ſeems never to have poſſeſſed it. 35th Edward III. the manor was poſſeſſed by the Montagues; in the 4th of Henry VI. was granted to the Duke of Bedford; and in the 17th of the ſame reign, to Henry Cardinal of Wincheſter, for life.

IN the 4th of Edward VI. Canford was granted to the Duke of Somerſet, and by his attainder reverting to the crown, it was in 1ſt of Mary granted to the Marchioneſs of Exeter in fee, who by her will, dated Aug. 27, 1557, bequeathed it to James Lord Montjoy. She died A. D. 1558. In the year 1611, it was purchaſed by Henry earl of Huntingdon, and by him ſold to Web.

CANFORD Magna is about two miles ſouth-eaſt from Winborn Minſter, on the ſouth ſide of the river Stour, in the eaſt part of the hundred, and belonged formerly to the Dutchy of Lancaſter. Here were formerly two parks.

IN



Pomery or Poundbury Camp Dorsetshire

In the manſion-houſe, probably at the eaſt end, was a chapel value 10l. one chalice of ſix ounces, two ſilver ſpoons of two ounces; Robert Reade incumbent.

In the park adjoining to the garden, are four large cheſnut trees, one of them meaſuring 37 feet round, ſtill bearing fruit plentifully, though much ſhivered and decayed by age; in a field eaſt of the cheſnuts is an oak called the Mountjoy Oak, apparently very ancient.

THE KING's TOWER AT CORFE CASTLE.

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. II.

THIS view ſhews the King's Tower, or keep, of that ancient caſtle, as viewed from the eaſt; the whole of which bears indiſputable teſtimony that violent means have co-operated with the ſlower ravages of time and weather, to bring it to its preſent ruinous ſtate. In ſome of thoſe monſtrous fragments ſcattered all around it, which could only have been disjointed by gunpowder, there are pieces of herring-boned work, ſuch as are found in the oldeſt part of Guildford caſtle. Indeed, by a careful inveſtigation of theſe ruins, architecture of every age and ſtyle may be traced out from that ſpecies called *Saxon*, to that uſed in the days of Elizabeth and James I.——This view was drawn anno 1781.

POMERY, OR POUNDBURY CAMP, DORCHESTER.

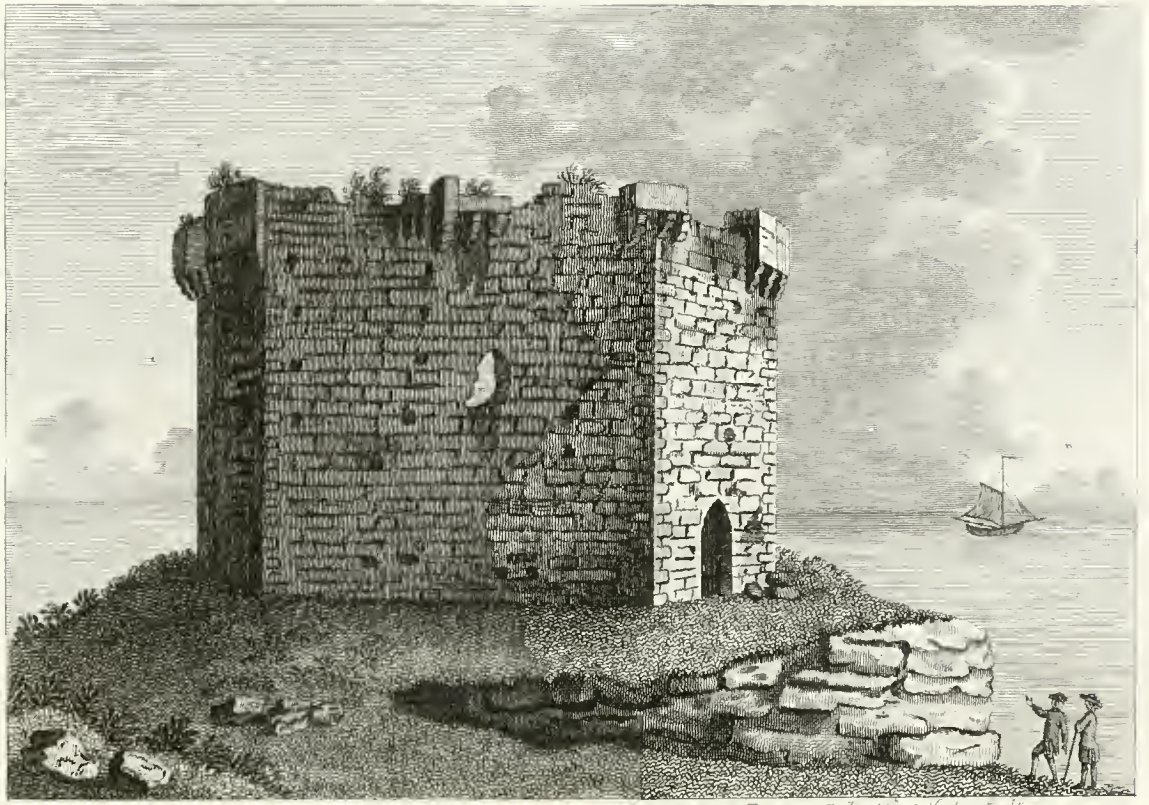
THIS was a Roman camp, and is deſcribed by Dr. Stukely, in his Itinerarium Curioſum, in the following terms: "It ſtands half a mile weſt of Dorcheſter, in a paſture called Pomery, upon the brink of the river, which is very ſteep; the form ſquare, the rampart high, but the ditch inconſiderable, except at the angle by the river, becauſe ſtanding on a high ground, they dug the earth clear

clear away before it, and threw it entirely into a vallum; ſo that its heighth and ſteepneſs, wherein its ſtrength conſiſts, is the ſame as if a regular ditch was made in level ground: the chief entrance was on the ſouth ſide. There was another next the river made with the greateſt art; for a narrow path is drawn all along between the edge of the precipice and the vallum; and beyond the camp, weſt for a long way, a ſmall trench is cut up on the ſaid edge, which ſeems deſigned to prevent the aſcent of cavalry, if they ſhould paſs the river. The ground riſes in the middle, as was uſual among the Romans. Near the ſouth ſide is a tumulus too, which is probably Celtic, extant before the camp was made. The name Poundbury is taken from its encloſure round this tumulus as a pound."

Coker, Camden, and Speed, (ſays Hutchins in his Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire) with more probability make it a Daniſh work raiſed by Sweno, king of Denmark, A. D. 1002, when be beſieged, took, and deſtroyed Dorcheſter. This opinion is countenanced by its ſituation, on an eminence, and oppoſite to the caſtle which lay eaſt of it.

It ſeems to derive its name of Pomery, from the Latin Pomærium, which according to Livy was a ſpace of ground, both within and without the walls of a city, which the Augurs, at its firſt building, ſolemnly conſecrated, and on which no edifices were ſuffered to be raiſed; the form is a parallelogram, but the ſouth vallum ſomewhat ſhorter than the north. Its length 378 paces, the breadth 147; the vallum is pretty high; on the north it is partly worn away, or was never raiſed; on the eaſt there appears to have been a double one, part of which is diſcontinued. The principal entrance is on the eaſt, beſides which there are three more; one at the north-eaſt angle, another at the ſouth-weſt, and a third on the ſouth ſide. In this field, and near this work, the knights of the ſhire are elected.

On making the new way, a very little eaſt of Segar's Orchard, at the entrance into Dorcheſter, the icening way was diſcovered and croſſed; foundations of buildings were dug up, pieces of very thick glaſs, and fragments of Roman brick of a bright red colour,



Sparrow Sc.

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Portland Castle Dorsetshire.



Roman Amphitheatre Dorchester.

lour, from one to three inches thick, and none above ſix inches long; ſome appeared by their concavity to have belonged to a hypocauſt.——This view, which ſhews the eaſt aſpect, was drawn anno 1759.

PORTLAND OLD CASTLE.

THIS building, which ſtands a little to the eaſtward of the old church, and fifty ſteps of ſtone above it, appears to have been the keep of the caſtle; it ſeems very ancient, its figure a pentagon; on its top are ſeveral machicolations and loop-holes. The foundation of it was much above the top of the tower of the church, and it muſt have been almoſt impregnable before the invention of ordnance. It is vulgarly called the *Bowe and Arrow Caſtle*, and the *Caſtle of Rufus*, probably from a ſuppoſition, or ſome tradition, that it was built by that king. Anno 1142, it was taken by Robert earl of Glouceſter, from King Stephen, for the Empreſs Maude.——This view was drawn anno 1756.

THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE NEAR DORCHESTER.

THIS earthen work is univerſally allowed to have been a Roman amphitheatre; it is, for what reaſon is unknown, vulgarly called *Maumbury*. The following account of it is given in Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire:—"That in this pariſh (Fordington) is ſituated on a plain in the open fields, about a quarter of a mile, or 1500 feet ſouth-weſt from the walls of Dorcheſter, on a gentle aſcent all the way to it, cloſe by the Roman road, which runs thence to Weymouth. From it you ſee Poundbury, Marden caſtle, and the tops of the ſouth hills, as far as the eye can reach, covered with an incredible number of Celtic borrowes. It

is raiſed of ſolid chalk, upon a level, without any ditch about it. The jambs at the entrance are ſomewhat worn away. On the top there is a walk of eight feet broad, gradually aſcending from the ends upon the longeſt diameter to its greateſt elevation in the middle, upon the ſhort diameter, where it reaches half way up the whole ſeries of ſeats of the ſpectators, who thence diſtributed themſelves therein from all ſides without hurry. On the top is a terrace of twelve feet broad at leaſt, beſides the parapet outwardly five feet broad, and four high, but ſomewhat injured on the ſide next the gallows, by the trampling of men and horſes at executions. There are three ways leading up to the terrace, one at the upper end over the cavea, and one on each ſide upon the ſhorteſt diameter, going from the elevated part of the circular walk. Several horſes abreaſt may go up this, aſcending by the ruins of the cavea. This receptacle of the gladiators, wild beaſts, &c. is ſuppoſed to have been at the upper end, under the aſcent to the terrace, there being vaults under that part of the body of the work. The area is no doubt exceedingly elevated by manuring and plowing for many years, yet it ſtill preſerves a concavity; for the deſcent from the entrance is very great, and you may go down as into a ſhallow pit. The middle part of it is now 10 or 12 feet lower than the level of the field; and that, eſpecially about the entrance, is much lowered by plowing, becauſe the end of the circular walk there, which ſhould be even with the ground, is a good deal above it. On the outſide of the upper end is a large round tumor, a conſiderable way beyond the exterior verge, and regular in figure, which certainly has been ſomewhat appertaining to the work. There are two riſing ſquare plots on the ſhorteſt diameter, four feet above the level of the walk or terrace, capable of holding 24 people each. Their ſide-breadth is 15 feet, their length from north to ſouth 20; and they ſtand ſomewhat near the upper end, not preciſely on the ſhorteſt diameter. There is a ſeeming irregularity of the terrace on both ſides, at the lower end; for it is higher within than without, yet this produces no ill effect, but rather renders its appearance the more

more regular; for when you ſtand in the centre within, the whole circuit of the terrace ſeems, and is really, of one level; but on the outſide, the verge of the north-eaſterly part is ſloped off gradually towards the entrance, where the declivity is conformable with it: hence the exterior contour alſo appears of an equal heighth. The circular walks cut the whole breadth into two equal parts upon the ſhorteſt diameter, probably making an equal number of ſeats above and under it. Dr. Stukely ſays, it is computed to conſiſt of about an acre of ground, and was originally about 140 feet diameter in the ſhorteſt way, and 220 the longeſt. The famous amphitheatre at Verona is but 233 and 136, and the vaſt coliſaum at Rome but 263 and 165, reckoned by the French foot, a larger meaſure. By an accurate admeaſurement taken for this work, it was found that the greateſt perpendicular heighth of the rampart above the level of the

	Feet.	*Inches.*
Arena was - - - - - - - -	30	0
External longeſt diameter - - - -	343	6
External ſhorteſt diameter - - - -	339	6
Internal longeſt diameter - - - -	218	0
Internal ſhorteſt diameter - - - -	163	6
Firſt aſcent from the arena to the greateſt curve heighth - - - - - - -	30	0

The breadth of the ſide of the work, or ſolid, taken upon the ground plot, is equal to one half of the longeſt diameter of the area, or a fourth of the whole longeſt diameter. Its perpendicular altitude from the top of the terrace to the bottom of the area, is a fourth of the longeſt diameter of the area. In the middle of each ſide is a cuneus, or parcel of ſeats, of near 30 feet broad, juſt over the more elevated part of the circular work, reaching up to the terrace, which ſwells out above the concavity of the whole, and anſwers to the riſing ground in the middle of the terrace. Dr. Stukely computes it capable of containing 12,960 perſons. At Mrs. Channing's execution (A. D. 1705) there were ſuppoſed

to be 10,000 ſpectators preſent, who filled the ſides, top, and area of this work, which is the compleateſt of this kind in England. Some years ago a ſilver coin was ploughed up here, on the face of which was this inſcription: IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS, AVG. On the reverſe LAUTIT. FENDAT. and a genius or Fortune, with a garland in the right hand, and a helm of a ſhip in the left. This emperor reigned A. D. 240; but this work was probably made under the government of Agricola, who taught and encouraged the Britons to build temples, baths, and amphitheatres, &c. in order to introduce luxury, and ſoften the fierce and rough temper of that people."——This view was drawn anno 1755.

WINBURNE, TWINBORN, OR WYMBURN MINSTER.

THIS plate gives a diſtant view of the ancient collegiate church of Winburne, called Wimburne Minſter. Of this church Tanner gives the following account:

"BEFORE A. D. 705, St. Cuthburga, daughter to Kendred, king of the Weſt Saxons, and ſiſter to King Ina, founded here an abbey of holy virgins, to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, wherein ſeveral of the Saxon kings were buried. This nunnery being deſtroyed by the Danes, one of the Edwards, kings of England, put in ſecular canons, ſo that it became a royal free chapel and collegiate, conſiſting of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons or ſecondaries, and five ſinging men; and ſince the ſuppreſſion, there is a ſort of choir preſerved, and ſome maintenance ſtill allowed to three vicars, (one of whom is ſtyled the official) four ſinging men, ſix boys and an organiſt. This college, which was valued 26 Henry VIII. at 131l. 14s. with moſt of the lands belonging to the ſame, was granted 1 Edw. VI. to Edward Lord Clinton.

"IN



Winbourne Church, Dorsetshire.

"In this church was buried the body of St. Etheldred, king of the Weſt Saxons, ſlain by the Pagan Danes on the 23d of April, anno 872. His monument is ſtill ſhewn.

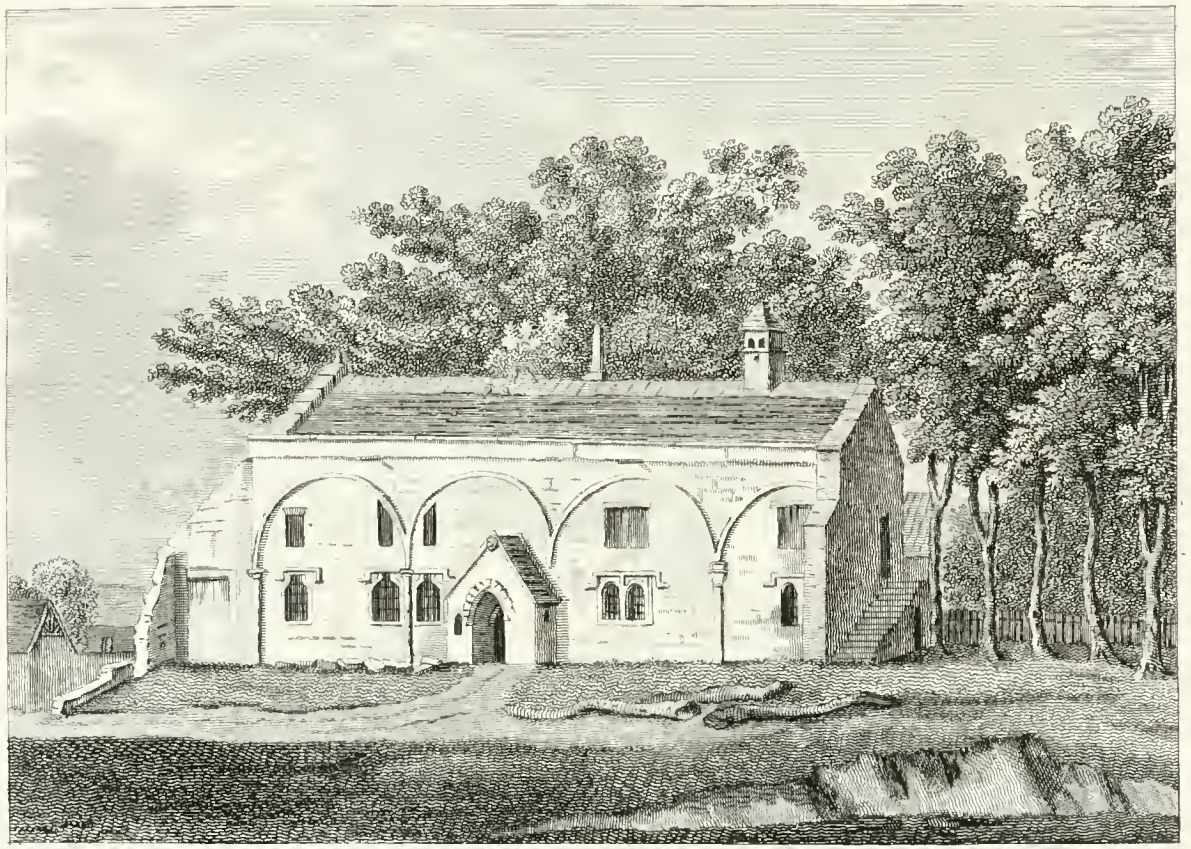
"This town is ſuppoſed to have taken its name of Twinborn from the rivers Stour and Allen, which meet near it."——This view was drawn A. D. 1784.

D U R H A M.

GRETHAM HOSPITAL.

THIS hoſpital is ſituated near the eaſtern extremity of the county, about four miles ſouth of Hartlepool, and two weſt from the ſea; its foundation is ſaid by Godwin to have originated from the following cauſe: King Henry III. having ſlain Simon de Montfort, who had rebelled againſt him, ſeized on all his eſtates, whereupon Robert Stichel, biſhop of Durham, as a prince palatine, ſeized on thoſe within his juriſdiction, as eſcheats to him; theſe being alſo claimed by the king, the cauſe was tried, and determined in favour of the biſhop, who with the lands adjudged to him, founded this hoſpital in honour of God, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert, for a maſter and brethren, and for the relief of ſuch poor and needy perſons as ſhould reſort thither; for which purpoſe he endowed it with the manor of Gretham and other lands. He alſo granted to the maſter and brethren of this Houſe, an exemption from all tolls, aids, and tallages; and to all their benefactors, being contrite and confeſſed, he releaſed forty days' pennance. This deed, which is confirmed by Hugh, prior of Durham, and the convent there, bears date A. D. 1262. Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 1col. o. 3d. ob. in the whole, and 97l. 6s. and threepence halfpenny clear. Tanner ſays, it ſeems to be yet in being, and the maſterſhip of it to be in the gift of the Biſhop of Durham.——This view was drawn anno 1778.

MONKS



Greatham Hospital.



Monks Weremouth, Durham.

MONKS WEREMOUTH.

MONKS Weremouth ſtands at the north mouth of the river Were, oppoſite to Sunderland.

KING Egfrid gave the town to the famous Benedict Biſcopius, who, A. D. 674, founded a monaſtery here, and dedicated it to St. Peter. It ſuffered in the Daniſh wars, and was burned in the inroad made by Malcolm king of Scotland, A. D. 1070; but was afterwards begun to be re-edified by Walcher, biſhop of Durham, to which Weremouth became a cell for three or four Benedictine monks. It was valued, 26 Hen. VIII. at 25l. 8s. 4d. per ann. Dugd. 26l. Speed; and was granted 37 Hen. VIII. to Tho. Whitehead.

THIS church, which has long ſerved for parochial uſes, is ſaid to have belonged to the monaſtery. It had ſome reſemblance to the church at Jarrow, and has of late been repaired.——This drawing, which was made in the year 1779, ſhews the moſt ancient part of the building.

E S S E X.

THE PRIORY OF LITTLE DUNMOW.

THIS monaſtery was founded A. D. 1104, by the Lady Juga, ſiſter of Ralph Baynard, who built here a church dedicated to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, which was conſecrated by Maurice, biſhop of London. Two years afterwards her ſon Jeffry placed therein canons, who ſhortly after their introduction obſerved the rule of St. Auguſtine.

THE priory conſiſted of a prior, and ten or eleven religious, whoſe annual income at the ſuppreſſion was eſtimated at 150l. 3s. 4d. Dugdale, 173l. 2s. 4d. Speed. The liſt of the priors may be ſeen in Newcourt. The ſcite and manor of this priory were at the diſſolution granted to Robert earl of Suſſex, and was ſold by Earl Edward to Sir Henry Mildmay, of Moulſham, Knt. who held it in 1640. It afterwards belonged to Sir William Wylde, Knt. and Bart. recorder of London, and one of the juſtices of the King's Bench, who dying 23d of November, 1769, his ſiſter and heir Anne brought it in marriage to John Cochman, M. D. whoſe only daughter marrying Nicholas Tooke, Eſq. it came into that family.

THE monaſtery is now entirely razed; it was pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground. The foundations of the old building are viſible on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the church. The preſent manor-houſe ſtands on the ſcite of the offices of the priory.

THE collegiate church was a large and ſtately fabric, the roof ſuſtained with rows of columns, whoſe capitals are ornamented with oak leaves, elegantly carved; ſome of them remain. The part which now makes the pariſh church, was the eaſt end of the choir,



S. W. View of Little Dunmow Priory Church, Essex.

choir, with the north aiſle. This church, dedicated to St. Mary, ſerved for the pariſh as well as the convent. The prior and canons preſented one of their body to the biſhop to ſerve the cure; but he was not inſtituted, as in a rectory or vicarage. Since the ſuppreſſion it is only a donative, or curacy, in the gift of the lord of the manor, and now of James Hallet, Eſq.

HERE, under an arch in the ſouth wall, is an ancient cheſt-like tomb, ſuppoſed to contain the body of the foundreſs Lady Juga. Near the ſame ſpot is a monument ſaid to have been that of Walter Fitz-Walter, the firſt of that name, who died anno 1198, and was buried with one of his wives in the middle of the choir, whence it has been removed to its preſent ſituation; at leaſt the alabaſter figures of Sir Walter and his lady, who are now laid on an altar tomb, are conſiderably too ſhort for them. Theſe figures are well executed for the time in which they were done, but are much defaced, probably by the removal, particularly the man, whoſe legs are broken off at the knees. The lady has on a tiara, or mitre-like head-dreſs, ornamented with lace, ear-rings, and a neck-lace; at her feet, on that ſide next her huſband, is a ſmall dog, ſo much defaced as to be ſcarce diſtinguiſhable. Sir Walter is repreſented in plate armour, under it a ſhirt of mail, which appears at his collar, and below the ſkirts of his armour. There is ſomething remarkable in the appearance of his hair, which ſeems to radiate from a centre ſomewhat like the caul of a wig, but curling inwards. This faſhion of hair, or wig, (for it appears doubtful which was intended) is obſervable on divers monuments of the ſame age, as is alſo the head-dreſs of the lady.

OPPOSITE this monument, between two pillars, on the north ſide of the choir, is the tomb of the fair Matilda, daughter of the ſecond Walter Fitz-Walter, who according to the Monkiſh ſtory, unſupported by hiſtory, is pretended to have been poiſoned by the contrivance of King John, for refuſing to gratify his illicit paſſion. Her figure is in alabaſter, and by no means a deſpicable piece of workmanſhip. Her fingers are ſtained with a red colour, which, according to the Ciceroni of the place, was done

to repreſent the effects of the poiſon; but in all likelihood is the remains of a former painting. Both this figure, and that of the Lady Fitz-Walter, afford accurate ſpecimens of the necklaces, ear-rings, and other ornaments worn by the ladies of thoſe days.

AMONG the jocular tenures of England, none have been more talked of than the bacon of Dunmow. By whom, or at what period, this cuſtom was inſtituted, is not certain; but it is generally aſcribed to one of the family of Fitz-Walter. A ſimilar cuſtom is obſerved at the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordſhire, where corn as well as bacon was given to the happy pair. By the ceremonial inſtituted for this occaſion at Dunmow, the party claiming the bacon, therein ſtyled the pilgrim, was to take the following oath, kneeling on two ſharp pointed ſtones in the churchyard, the convent attending, and uſing many ceremonies, and much ſinging, in order to lengthen out the time of his painful ſituation:

You ſhall ſwear by cuſtom of confeſſion,
That you ne'er made nuptial tranſgreſſion;
Nor ſince you were married man and wife,
By houſhold brawls, or contentious ſtrife,
Or otherwiſe in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or ſince the pariſh clerk ſaid Amen,
Wiſhed yourſelves unmarried again;
Or in a twelve month and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and deſire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to theſe conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely ſwear,
A whole gammon of bacon you ſhall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our cuſtom at Dunmow, well known,
Tho' the pleaſure be ours, the bacon's your own.

THEN the pilgrim was taken on men's ſhoulders, and carried firſt about the priory churchyard, and afterwards through the town,

town, attended by the convent, the bacon being borne in triumph before him. This is the form given by Mr. Morant; but from the words of the oath, it ſeems as if it ſhould be taken by both man and wife.

The ſharp ſtones on which the party was to kneel, are now removed and loſt.

The following liſt of perſons who have demanded and received this bacon, is recorded in a M.S. in the college of arms, marked L. 14, page 226. Anno 23d Hen. VI. Richard Wright of Bradbourghe, near the city of Norwich, in Co. Norfolk, demanded the bacon on the 7th of April in the ſaid year, and being duly ſworn before John Cannon, prior of this place. and the whole convent, and many neighbours, there was delivered to him one flitch of bacon.

Stephen Samuell, of Little Ayſton, in Co. Eſſex, huſbandman, came to the priory on Lady-Day in Lent, 7th of Edw. IV. and having taken the oath preſcribed before Roger Bulcott, then prior, and the neighbours then aſſembled, had a gammon of bacon.

Anno 2d Hen. VIII. 1510, Thomas Leſuller, of Cogſhall, in Eſſex, taking the uſual oath on the 8th of September, before John Tils, then prior, there was delivered to him a gammon of bacon. —From theſe entries it appears that ſome of the claimants had a flitch, and others only a gammon of bacon; by what rule theſe deliveries were regulated is not mentioned.

To theſe Mr. Morant adds the following:—At a Court-Baron of Sir Thomas May, Knt. holden 7th June, 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gent.-ſteward, the homage jury being five fair ladies, ſpinſters; namely, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Annabella, and Jane Beaumont, and Mary Wheeler; they found that John Reynolds, of Hatfield Brodoke, gent. and Anne his wife, and William Parſley, of Much Eaſton, butcher, and Jane his wife, by means of their peaceable, tender, and loving cohabitation, for the ſpace of three years laſt paſt and upwards, were fit and qualified perſons to be admitted by the court to receive the ancient and accuſtomed oath, whereby to intitle themſelves to have the bacon of Dunmow

delivered unto them, according to the cuſtom of the manor; and they having taken the oath kneeling on two great ſtones, near the church-door, the bacon was delivered to each couple.

The laſt that received it, were John Shakeſhanks, woolcomber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield, 20th June, 1751. Since which ſome perſons having demanded it, it has, as is ſaid, been refuſed, probably from conjugal affection not being now ſo rare as heretofore, or becauſe qualification oaths are now ſuppoſed to be held leſs ſacred.——This view was drawn anno 1775.

WALDEN CASTLE.

THIS caſtle, (Morant ſays), was begun by Geffrey de Mandeville, who came over with the Conqueror, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, that William rewarded him with no leſs than an hundred and eighteen lordſhips, forty of which were in this county; Walden was one of them.

It became afterwards the head of the barony, and deſcended to his ſon William de Mandeville, who joining with the Empreſs Maude, King Stephen cauſed him to be arreſted at court, then A. D. 1143, held at St. Alban's. In order to obtain his liberty, he ſurrendered up his caſtles of Walden and Plaſiz; but after his releaſe again appeared under arms againſt the king, and committed many outrages; among others he ſeized and plundered the abbey of Ramſey in Huntingdonſhire, for which he was excommunicated: at length, beſieging the king's caſtle at Burwell, he received a wound in the head, of which he died 14th Sept. 1144. Some of the Knights Templars having got his body, cauſed the brain and bowels to be taken out, the body to be ſalted, and ſewed up in a hide, and afterwards to be put up in a leaden coffin, which they hung on a crooked tree in their orchard, at the Old Temple, London; but the excommunication being afterwards taken off, they buried it privately in the churchyard of



Walden Castle, Eſſex.



Walton, at the Naze, Eſsex.

of the New Temple. Geffery, his ſecond ſon, had his father's eſtates reſtored to him, and they remained in the family till the extinction of the male line. The earldom of Eſſex, with theſe lands and caſtle, were by King John, A. D. 1199, granted to Jeffry Fitz-Piers; after which, by default of iſſue-male, they came to Maude, wife of Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, lord high-conſtable of England, and continued in that family for many deſcents. Humphry de Bohun, A. D. 1347, had licence to embattel his manor-houſe of Walden; his ſon dying A. D. 1372, and leaving only two daughters, one of whom, named Mary, marrying Henry earl of Derby, afterwards king, by the title of Henry IV. the manor and caſtle of Walden came to the Crown, and in right of his mother, deſcended to King Henry V. It remained in the Crown till granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Audeley.

From the Lord Audeley this caſtle, manor, and other great eſtates hereabouts, devolved to the noble family of Howard earls of Suffolk; and in 1777, when this drawing was made, the manor of Walden and caſtle belonged to Sir John Griffin Griffin, having deſcended to him from a female of that family.

The keep of this caſtle ſtripped of its outſide ſtones, is ſtill remaining, as ſhewn in the drawing. Morant ſays, there are alſo ſome earthen works, and ſome of the walls about thirty feet high on the inſide. "An hill called the Bury, adjoining to the caſtle, was the manſion-houſe of the caſtle:" by this probably he means the manſion which Humphry de Bohun had leave to embattel.

THE CHURCH OF WALTON ON THE NAIZE.

THE following account of this pariſh and church, is given by Morant in his Hiſtory of Eſſex:

Walton is the fartheſt of the three Sokens, bounded on the eaſt by the German ocean; part of it is a long ſlip of earth, running

ning from ſouth to north, about three miles in length and one or leſs in breadth. The flowing in of the tide makes it a peninſula.

THE wall thrown up on this ſhore to keep out the ſea, is what gave name to this town or village. It extended conſiderably farther eaſt than it does now, but hath been devoured by the ſea. Some have affirmed, that ruins of buildings have been diſcovered under water at a conſiderable diſtance. About five miles off from this ſhore, lyes a ſhoal of rocks, called Weſt Rocks, which on a great ebb are left dry: a ſpot amongſt them is called the Town. The raging ſea daily keeps undermining and encroaching upon this pariſh, ſo that the hall will ſoon be in an iſland.

THE Naize is a point of land in the eaſt part of this pariſh, jutting into the ſea, well known to ſailors. Near it the Trinity-houſe have erected a tower or light-houſe, of brick, about eighty feet high from the foundation, for the direction and ſafeguard of ſhips paſſing that way. The moſt northern part or point of the peninſula in this pariſh, is called Walton Stone; and Goldman's Gap, is near the neck of land in the ſouth part of the ſame. There is only one manor in this pariſh. Walton Hall is the manſion-houſe. This manor belonged, as the two other Sokens, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and have paſſed from them to Thomas lord Darcey, earl Rivers, and the right honourable the Earl of Rochford. The other eſtates of this pariſh are, Walton Aſhes, and another good farm belonging to Philip Bennet, Eſq. —A conſiderable eſtate in Walton and Kirby belongs to Shaw King, Eſq.—John Kirby, Eſq. hath alſo an eſtate here—and Mr. John Wheely or Wheeler.

A FARM in this pariſh was purchaſed in 1739, by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, for the augmentation of the rectory of the Holy Trinity in Colcheſter. It conſiſts of 55 acres, three roods, and 20 perches of freehold land, and about 34 acres of copyhold; but it is too near the ſea, which undermines ſome part of it often. Mr. John Bernard, William Stone, &c. have alſo ſome lands in this pariſh.—Here was formerly the endowment, or

corps

corps of one of the prebends of St. Paul's, London; but the ſea hath conſumed or devoured it long ago; therefore it is ſtyled *Praebenda conſumpta per Mare.* It has the thirteenth ſtall on the left ſide of the choir, and is rated at one mark.

BETWEEN the church and the ſea, near half a mile from the ſea, lye two parcels of land, about half a mile aſunder, one let for 15l. a year, and the other for 4l. 10s. ſuppoſed to be let for the uſe of the poor that do not take collection. Here is a famous copperas-houſe. A fair is kept in this place, July 2d. The church, which is now in ruins, conſiſted of a body and two aiſles; and the chancel only of one pace. It is united to that of Kirkby. This pariſh is rated in the land-tax at 605l. 2s.——This view was drawn A. D. 1777.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE ABBOT OF CIRENCESTER's VILLA AT RODMARTON.

THIS view ſhews the ancient manorial houſe at Rodmarton, in Glouceſterſhire, ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter, and three north-eaſt of Tetbury, ſaid to have been the villa of the abbot of Cirenceſter; but of this no evidence appears, either in the liſt of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery, or in Sir Robert Atkins's Account of the Manor of Rodmarton. If then the abbot of Cirenceſter ever reſided here, he muſt have only rented the manſion, as it certainly never belonged to his abbey; which Sir Robert Atkins, indeed ſays, had lands in this place.

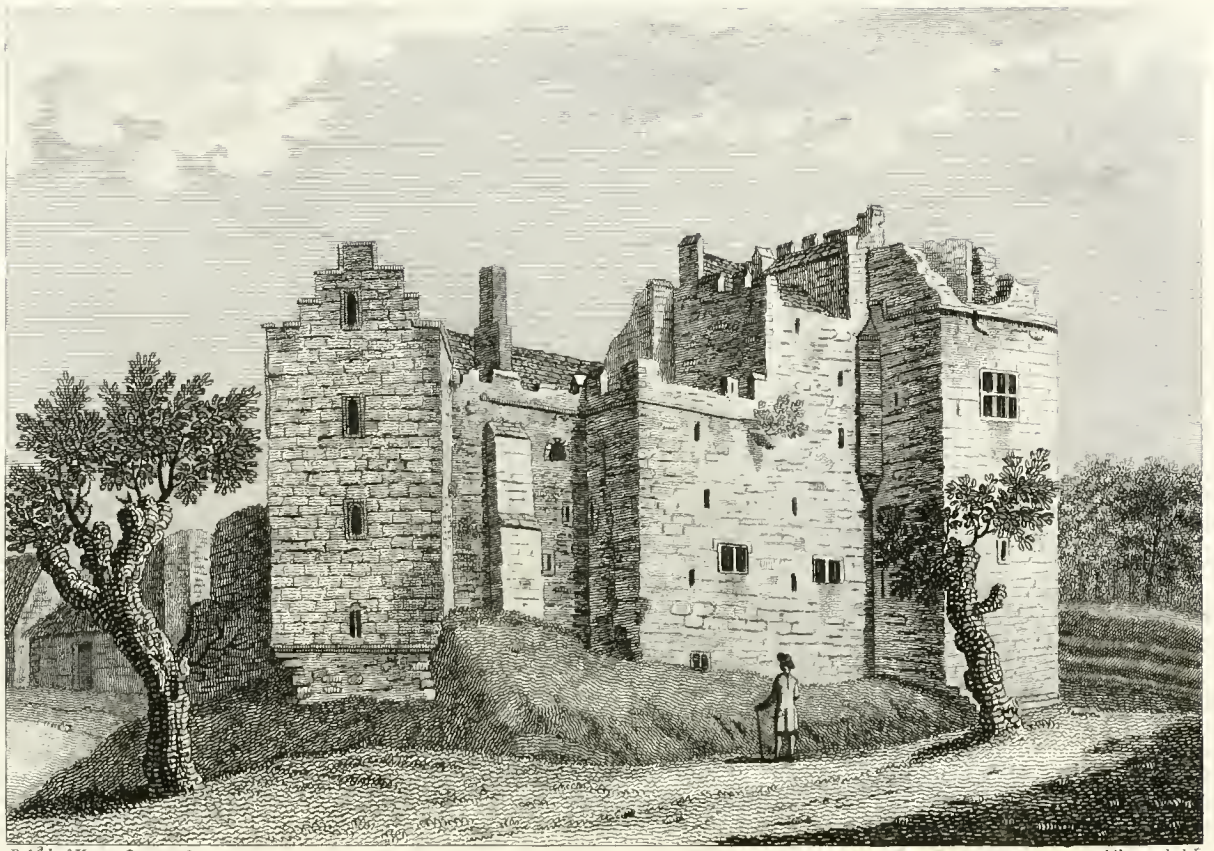
THE houſe ſtands a ſmall diſtance ſouth-eaſt of the church; it forms three ſides of a quadrangle, and ſeems very ancient; and according to the ſtyle of thoſe times, even magnificent. The grand entrance was on the north ſide, by a flight of ſteps covered over with tiling, and leading to a large room up one pair of ſtairs, which ſeems to have been a great hall. The building is of ſtone, and has ſeveral ancient church-like windows with carved mullions; it was not long ſince inhabited by a farmer, but at preſent is uſed for a granary. It is the property of Charles Cocks, Eſq. lord of the manor.——This view was drawn anno 1785.



J. Newton sculp.

Rodmarton Place, Gloucestershire.

Pub.d June 6.1785 by S. Hooper.



Pub.d by S. Hooper June 19, 1785

J. Newton Sculp.t

Beverstone Castle.

BEVERSTONE CASTLE.

THIS caſtle takes its name from the pariſh wherein it ſtands, which is ſituated in the hundred of Berkeley, one mile diſtant weſt from Tetbury, three miles ſouth from Hampton, and twelve miles ſouth from Glouceſter. It was anciently called Bureſtan, from the blue ſtones found in and near it.

THIS caſtle is ſaid, by Sir Robert Atkyns, to be very ancient. The Earls Godwin, Swegen, and Harold, (ſays he) met at this place, under pretence to aſſiſt King Edward the Confeſſor, againſt the Welch; but they entered into a conſpiracy againſt him, for which they were forced to fly the kingdom.

KING Henry II. gave the manor of Beverſtone to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family; he ſettled it on Robert his ſecond ſon, in marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of Robert de Gaunt; Maurice, the produce of this marriage, took upon himſelf the family name of his mother, and was called Maurice de Gaunt. This Maurice ſeems to have done great repairs to this caſtle, and was probably the firſt who converted it from a ſimple manſion to a place of ſtrength; as it is ſaid by Sir Robert Atkyns in his account of this manor, that in 11th of Henry III. he was proſecuted for fortifying his caſtle of Beverſtone without licence, but that two years afterwards he obtained one for that purpoſe: no authority is cited in proof of this aſſertion. He dying without iſſue, 14th Henry III. the manor and caſtle deſcended to Anſelm de Gourney, who had married his ſiſter Eve.

IN this family it remained for ſeveral deſcents, till on the failure of iſſue-male, it came to John ap Adam, who had married Elizabeth, the ſole daughter and heireſs of John Gourney, the laſt poſſeſſor of that name. Thomas ap Adam, ſon of the above-named John, ſold the manor to Thomas lord Berkeley, 4th of Edw. III. and he was ſeiſed of the caſtle in the 35th of that reign,

when he beautified and greatly enlarged it, by the ranſom of priſoners taken at the battle of Poictiers: Leland makes him the builder of it: It was a ſquare, and moated on all ſides, and had a tower at every corner; one of the towers is ſtill remaining. It continued in this family till ſold by Sir John Berkeley, ſoon after the 20th of Elizabeth, to Sir John Pointz. Henry Fleetwood, Eſq. was lord thereof in the year 1608. In a few years after that date, it was purchaſed by Sir Michael Hicks, to one of whoſe deſcendants it at preſent belongs.

DURING the civil wars under Charles I. this caſtle was occupied as a garriſon by both parties.

PART of this caſtle has been fitted up for a farm-houſe. The gate, or chief entrance, was on the eaſt ſide, flanked by two towers; part only of one remains.

A MARKET and fair were granted to this place in the reign of Edw. I. but they have been long diſuſed.——This view, which ſhews the weſt ſide of the caſtle, was drawn anno 1785.

THE CROSS AT IRON-ACTON.

THIS beautiful croſs ſtands in the churchyard of Iron-Acton, on the north ſide of the church: Sir Robert Atkyns calls it, "a very ancient large croſs with arches," but gives no account when, or by whom it was erected: probably it was intended like the croſs of the black friars, Hereford, that at St. Paul's, Cheapſide, &c. to ſerve as a kind of pulpit for the preaching friars.

IRON-ACTON church, ſays Sir Robert Atkyns, is in the deanry of Hawkſbury. It is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Mr. Shute is patron, and the preſent incumbent.

THE church hath a ſouth aiſle, and a large tower with pinnacles at the weſt end, and a chancel on the ſouth ſide of the other belonging to the manor-houſe, where is an inſcription for the Pointzes, and two old ſtatues of ſtone.

IRON-ACTON



Sparrow Sc

Publish'd Jan.y 27th 1781 by J. Bowen

Cross in Iron-Acton Church Yard, Gloucestershire.



Priory & Kitchen, of Stanley, St. Leonard, near Stroud, Glouecstershire.

IRON-ACTON lyes about twelve miles north-eaſt of Briſtol, and in the hundred of Thornbury: it obtained the appellation of Iron-Acton from the great quantity of iron ore and cinders digged up, indicating that here were formerly great iron works.—— This view was drawn anno 1786.

THE PRIORY OF STANLEY ST. LEONARD.

STANLEY St. Leonard lyes within the hundred of Whitſtone, about four miles weſt from Stroud, ſix north-eaſt from Durſley, and eleven ſouth from Glouceſter. Here was a ſmall monaſtery, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Roger de Berkeley, who endowed it with the advowſons of the ſeveral churches of Ozleworth, Cowley, Erlingham, Uley, Slimbridge; and in the year 1146, with the conſent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, then prior, and the reſt of the religious, and alſo with the approbation of Simon biſhop of Worceſter, made it a cell to the abbey of Glouceſter, a houſe of Benedictine monks. In the year 1156, he further added to his benefactions, by beſtowing on it the church of Cam, with the appurtenances, and a grove called Fyſacre; theſe gifts were afterwards confirmed by King Henry III. A difficulty occurs in the account of the foundation, as mentioned by Tanner and others, who ſay, this monaſtery, conſiſting of a prior and canons, was founded in the church of St. Leonard, which ſeems to expreſs that it was founded in a church then extant, and dedicated to St. Leonard: this by no means appears, the pariſh church being dedicated to St. Swithen; and neither hiſtory nor tradition mention any other near that ſpot. This priory was diſſolved with the abbey of Glouceſter; but, before that event took place, there being only two monks in the priory, King Henry VIII. by a letter dated June 11th, in the 30th year of his reign, deſired that thoſe monks might be recalled to the abbey, and that the abbot and convent would grant a leaſe of this cell for ninety-nine years

to Sir William Kingſton, Knt. which was done accordingly, at the yearly rent of 36l. 13s. 4d. with ſome few reſervations, as appears by Abbot Malvern's manuſcript. The annual revenues of the priory, at the diſſolution, amounted to 126l. os. 8d. according to Speed; a table of valuation in Stevens's Supplement makes its clear value 106l. 17s. The ſcite of this cell, and all the lands in England belonging to it, were granted to Sir Anthony Kingſton, 36th Henry VIII. reſerving a rent of 40s. per annum. In the 2d year of Edward VI. Sir Anthony conveyed theſe premiſes by licence of alienation to Anthony Boucher, Eſq. who the next year conveyed them to John Sandford, Eſq. anceſtor of the preſent proprietor.

THIS view ſhews the old kitchen, and ſome other parts of that monaſtery. Rudder, in his Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, ſays, the old priory houſe was taken down "about thirty years ago, and the outward walls of a good houſe were built on the very ſpot of ground whereon it ſtood; but the inſide is not yet finiſhed." Rudder's Hiſtory was printed in 1779, ſo that the houſe muſt have been pulled down about the year 1749.

THE church, part of which appears in this view, is built in the form of a croſs, and has a large tower, once crowned with a high ſpire in the midſt. This tower is of a very ſingular conſtruction, having a double wall, with a paſſage and receſſes between them.——This view was drawn 1786.

ST. SWITHEN's CHURCH, NEAR THE PRIORY OF STANLEY ST. LEONARD.

THIS view ſhews the church of St. Swithen, with ſome of the offices of the ancient priory. The peculiarity in the conſtruction of this church has been noticed on account of the kitchen of the priory.——This view was drawn anno 1786.

HAMP-



Stanley S^t Leonards Church, Gloucestershire.



Sparrow

Pub: 20 Aug: 1785 by S. Hooper

Merden Castle, Hants:

HAMPSHIRE.

MERDON CASTLE.

MERDON Caſtle is in the pariſh of Hurſley, about four miles ſouth-weſt of Wincheſter. It was one of the epiſcopal caſtles, or palaces of the ſee of Wincheſter. It was built by Biſhop Henry de Blois, King Stephen's brother, about the year 1138. He fortified it with ſtrong entrenchments ſoon afterwards, at the time that he and his brother the king beſieged the Empreſs Maude, in Wincheſter caſtle, who had taken poſt there with Robert earl of Glouceſter. It was in being, and in a ſtate of habitation, at leaſt as late as 1266; for in the Computus of Biſhop Gernſey, of that year, there is an entry for repairing and furniſhing the hall; however, I believe that in the next century it became ruinous, and almoſt entirely dilapidated. It was alienated, with the manor of Merdon, from the ſee of Wincheſter, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Baronet. Only a fragment of a flinty tower, a ſhapeleſs maſs remains, ſurrounded by two very conſiderable concentric circumvalations. In the central area, where this ruin ſtands, is alſo a modern farm-houſe. There ſeems to have been ſome other trench-work. The old original well of the caſtle remains, of extraordinary depth and diameter. I ſuppoſe the ruin to be part of the keep. A park adjoins, now Sir Thomas Heathcote's, in which is his houſe, called Hurſley Lodge, anciently a lodge in the epiſcopal part. The whole extenſive pariſh of Hurſley is called the manor of Merdon.——This view, which ſhews the north aſpect, with part of the ruined building, was drawn 1780.

THE

THE CHURCH IN PORTCHESTER CASTLE.

THIS church, which is a very picturesque object, as well as a piece of great antiquity, was, as has been observed in the account of the castle, originally much larger than it is at present, and also of a different form. A great number of circumstances evidently shew, that it has undergone a variety of repairs at very different periods; the most modern are chiefly of brick. The particulars respecting the foundation of the priory here by Henry III. and its removal to Southwicke, are given in the description of the castle; they serve however to prove the antiquity of its first construction, did the style of its architecture and appearance want any additional evidence.——This view was drawn anno 1761.

SOUTH-SEA CASTLE.

SOUTH-SEA Castle stands about a mile south of the town of Portsmouth, near the sea beach. This fort, in its present state, consists of work of three different reigns. The interior part is a block-house, evidently built about the time of Henry VIII. surrounded by a kind of star fort erected in the reign of Charles II. as appears from the following inscription, on a tablet placed between two stone balls near the steps, on the south side of the block-house above mentioned:

CAROLUS II. REX.
A. REG. XXXIIII.
Ano DOMI. 1683.

THE whole has been repaired and modernized since the accession of the present royal family: this their arms over the chief gate of the castle seems to point out.

THE



PORTCHESTER CHURCH, HANTS.



Southsea Castle, Hants.

THE taking of this caſtle by the parliamentary forces in the year 1642 is thus related in a book entitled, Jehovah-Jireh: God in the Mount, or England's Parliamentarie Chronicle, printed 1644, p. 161.

" ON Saturday, September the third, in the night, the parliament forces took Souſey caſtle, which lyes a mile from the towne upon the ſea, and the way thither is on the ſea ſands. The captain of the caſtle, his name was Challiner, who on Saturday had been at Portſmouth, and in the evening went home to the caſtle, and his ſouldiers took horſe-loads of proviſion, biſket, meal, and other neceſſaries with them. They reported he had more drinke in his head than was befitting ſuch a time and ſervice, and the townſmen gave out, that he had been bribed with money to yield up the caſtle, but 'twas falſe, though the firſt may be true; yet was not that neither any furtherance to the taking of it; for thus it was: Here were about eighty muſqueteers and others that came that night to the walls of the caſtle, and under their ordnance, and had with them a very good engineer, and thirty-five ſcaling ladders, and the whole company in the caſtle were but twelve, officers or commanders, who all were not able to deal with ours in ſuch a diſadvantage; wherefore ours having ſuddenly and ſilently ſcaled the walls, called unto them, adviſed them what to doe, ſhewing the advantage we had over them, and therefore their danger if they reſiſted: who ſeeing the ſame, immediately yielded the caſtle to us, whereupon our triumph at our taking it was plainly heard about two of the clock in the morning into the town; and ſo ſoon as they were maſters of the caſtle, they diſcharged two pieces of the caſtle ordnance againſt the town. The town of Portſmouth capitulated the next day."

SOUTH-WEST of this fort or caſtle, is a battery faced with ſtone almoſt adjoining to it, and communicating with it by a bridge. South-Sea Caſtle has been lately repaired, and ſtill continues one of the national garriſons. Anno 1782, Francis Leſhe, Eſq. was deputy-governor of it, with a ſalary of 91l. 5s. It is ſubordinate to the garriſon of Portſmouth.

IN

In Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, is a liſt of the garriſons belonging to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, where the following ſtate is given of this garriſon:

South-Sea Castle, Portsmouth.

	£.	s.	d.
Captaine, fee per diem - - - -	0	2	0
Under Captaine, fee per diem - -	0	1	0
Porters 2, the one per diem - - -	0	0	8
The other - - - - - -	0	0	6
Maſter gunner, fee per diem - - -	0	0	8
Gunners 14, ſoldiers 11, one day watch, fee a piece, per diem - - - -	0	0	6

This view, which ſhews the north aſpect, was drawn anno 1782.

WARBLINGTOUN CASTLE.

WHETHER the ruin here repreſented is a fragment of the ancient manſion of the family of the De Warblingtons, (who reſided here in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. during which they were ſeveral times ſheriffs and members for Hampſhire), or the remains of a ſeat which afterwards belonged to the earls of Saliſbury, is not certain; although moſt probably the latter, both from the ſtyle of the building, and part of the materials, which are bricks ſeemingly much of the ſame form and proportion as thoſe now made. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this ſeat belonged to the family of the Cottons, of which was Dr. Henry Cotton, the ſon of Sir Richard Cotton, Knt. to whom the queen had been godmother; and on making him biſhop of Saliſbury, merrily obſerved, that "formerly ſhe had bleſſed many of her godſons, but never before had a godſon who could bleſs her." With this biſhop, Doctor William Cotton, who was of another



WARBLINGTON CASTLE, *HANTS.*

another family, was conſecrated biſhop of Exeter, whereupon the Queen (as Dr. Fuller tells us) made this pun, "That ſhe had now well Cotton'd the weſt."

The above ſcanty portion of information is all I have been able to collect reſpecting the ancient hiſtory of this edifice; but by the favour of an ingenious correſpondent I am enabled to give an ample deſcription of its preſent ſtate; this I ſhall communicate in his own words:

"Warblington Caſtle is ſituate about half a mile to the eaſtward of Havant. It appears to have been built with brick, faced on the outſide with hewn ſtone. Its form was nearly ſquare, ſurrounded with a deep foſſé. The front was probably toward the ſouth-weſt, where the gate-way and tower now are ſtanding, as repreſented in the drawing. The tower, I apprehend to have been a ſtair-caſe; but the ſtairs, which were I conjecture of wood, are gone; the tower at preſent is become a pigeon-houſe; there is a ladder to aſcend it, but it was ſo bad that I did not chuſe to go up. The extent of the front was about equal to the ſpace repreſented in the drawing: the ditch ſtill extends through that diſtance. The ſtone with which it was faced, muſt have been brought thither by ſea; for this country, for a great diſtance, affords none of that kind. The farm-houſe, which appears in perſpective in the drawing, might have been part of the old caſtle, or may have been built from the ruins of it: but the former is the moſt likely to have been the caſe, as the ſtone ſeems well jointed, and the maſonry much of the ſame kind with the gate-way and tower, and it ſtands on the edge of the foſſé, on the north-eaſt. Towards the ſouth-eaſt, part of a wall is ſtanding on the brink of the foſſé, covered with ivy; but I did not perceive any thing very curious or beautiful in it: from the ſtation I made the drawing, it was concealed by the elm trees; there may be other points of view, from which it might form a pleaſing addition to the other objects, but I did not happen to ſtumble upon them. From the form of the arch on the great gate-way, I ſhould conjecture it to have been built in the time of Henry VII.

"THE idea of the vulgar is, "That a king lived there at the time when there were ſo many kings in England, and that it was knocked down by Oliver Cromwell, when he deſtroyed ſo many other ſuch places." I give you their own expreſſions as near as I can recollect. Clarendon mentions no ſiege of it as far as I can remember; it is marked in the map of Hampſhire in Camden's Britannia, but not as a caſtle. Perhaps it might not be large enough to deſerve that title; though certainly it was a place of ſome ſtrength, and may merit the appellation of ſtrong houſe, uſed by Clarendon for ſome houſes capable of ſuſtaining a military aſſault. I do not underſtand the word uſed in explanation of the mark in the map in Camden.

"THE original building and fortreſs included within the foſſé, might be near an acre of ground, as near as I, who am not accuſtomed to meaſuring ground, can gueſs. The foſſé muſt have been at leaſt ten feet deep. Perhaps the buildings might have formed an hollow ſquare, or quadrangle within it. The north-eaſt and north-weſt ſides of the caſtle are covered by a field which I was told by the very hoſpitable tenant, Farmer King, is about five acres. That field is ſurrounded by a mound and a foſſé as deep as that of the caſtle. The mound is thick, and at leaſt eight feet high from the level of the field; but it is a mere curtain, without any baſtions to flank it. The whole of it is now overgrown with high coppice wood. The ground is marſhy on the north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides of this field.

"As the caſtle ſtood within little more than a muſket-ſhot of the beach, and was near the ford into Haling Iſland from the main, paſſable at low water, it might perhaps have been built by ſome lord who poſſeſſed that iſland and the adjacent eſtates; and as it was placed near the ſhore of that arm of the ſea, which connects the harbours of Langſtone and Emſworth, it was well ſituated for protecting traders who might chuſe to traffic in either of thoſe ports. Perhaps the entrenched field I have deſcribed, may have been a place for holding markets and fairs, under the juriſdiction of

of the lord of the caſtle: to military purpoſes I think it ill adapted from its want of baſtions.

"THE preſent owner is Mr. Panton, who lives in Piccadilly. I underſtood that it came into his family by marriage, from the Lumley family.

"THE pariſh church is near the ruins of the caſtle to the ſouth-eaſt. I apprehend it was the chapel. As I happened to ſay ſo to the farmer, he obſerved to me that he thought "the church had been built after the caſtle was finiſhed, with the refuſe ſtone, for that there was very little good ſtone in it." He further told me, that the ſtory went in the neighbourhood, that the church was built by two maiden ladies, fiſters, and that the pillars on one ſide were fluted, and on the other not ſo. I wiſhed to have inſpected it, but found that the key was two miles off. Its outward appearance did not tempt me to draw it."—This view was drawn anno 1785.

THE following deſcription of this place, as it was A. D. 1633, is extracted from a terrar of the manor; at that time it belonged to Lord Richard Cotton.

"1633. The ſcite of the principal manor-houſe of Warblington, is a very fair place well moated about, built all with bricks and ſtones, and is of great receipt, built ſquare; in length 200 feet, and in breadth 200 feet, with a fair green court within, and buildings round the ſaid court, with a fair gallery and diverſe chambers of great count, and two towers covered with lead, with a very great and ſpacious hall, parlour, and great chamber, and all other houſes of office whatſoever neceſſary for ſuch a houſe, with a very fair chapple within the ſaid houſe, and the place covered all with tiles and ſtones; and there is a fair green court before the gate of the ſaid houſe, containing two acres of land, and there is a very ſpacious garden, with pleaſant walks adjoining, containing two acres of ground: and near to the ſaid place groves of trees, containing two acres of land, two orchards, and two little meadow platts, containing three acres, and a fair fiſh pond near the ſaid place, with a gate for wood and two barns, one of five bays, the other of four bays, with ſtables, and other outhouſes."

WINCHESTER CASTLE.

THIS once ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, vulgar tradition reports to have been built by King Arthur, about the year 523; perhaps there might have been ſome ancient Saxon fortreſs on that ſpot, but moſt probably it was greatly repaired, if not rebuilt, by the Normans.

By a plan drawn of it anno 1630, it appears to have been quadrangular, with a tower on each angle; and a view of it in Speed, ſhews that the entrance from the weſt was over a bridge leading to a gateway, contiguous to the ſouth-weſt angle of the building. According to the ſame authority it had outworks flanked with towers on the ſouth. Heylin ſtyles it, "a gallant but not a great caſtle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and proſpect."

During the troubles of the reign of King Charles I. it was ſeized, anno 1642, by Sir William Waller for the Parliament, being aſſiſted by Oliver Cromwell; it was afterwards taken by the royaliſts, and the Lord Ogle made governor thereof: he for a while defended it in 1645, againſt Oliver Cromwell, who after its ſurrender, brought his cannon cloſe to it, and battered it down, except the chapel, the building here repreſented, which now ſerves for the county-hall, for trials at the aſſizes. Indeed, it is ſaid by the Wincheſter Annaliſt, that the aſſizes for the county were held here, at leaſt as early as the year 1272, and he frequently remarks that the royal family quitted their reſidence at this place, in order to make room for the judges. This chapel was, and ſtill is, a magnificent edifice, conſiſting of three aiſles, and is 110 feet in length, and 45 in breadth: the roof ſupported by elegant Gothic pillars of marble of excellent workmanſhip. A chauntry belonged to it, as appears by its diſſolution at the reformation.



The Castle or County Hall, Winchester, Hants.

Over the court of Niſi Prius, above the judge's ſeat, hangs what is commonly called *King Arthur's Round Table*, which is eighteen feet diameter. Round it, in the ancient character, are inſcribed the names of ſeveral of King Arthur's knights, ſpoken of in old romances, ſuch as Sir Launcelot de Lake, Sir Triſtram, Sir Pelleas, Sir Gewain, Sir Gereth, &c. &c. Although this table is certainly not of the age pretended, it is nevertheleſs a piece of antiquity, and was probably made and uſed for ſome great feſtival, wherein thoſe fabulous knights were repreſented; a matter by no means uncommon on thoſe occaſions; one inſtance of which occurs in the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Caſtle. Paulus Jovius, who wrote above 200 years ago, relates that this table was ſhewn to the Emperor Charles V. and at that time many marks of its antiquity had been deſtroyed, the names of the knights being then juſt written afreſh, and the table, with its whole ornaments, newly repaired.

This caſtle was not only a royal reſidence, but here alſo parliaments were aſſembled. and important cauſes tried. It was beſides the ſcene of divers other remarkable events, a chronological account of ſome of which here follow:

In this caſtle, about the year 1066, Archbiſhop Stigand, when degraded, was confined by William the Conqueror, where he remained during his life. And in 1072, in this chapel was tried a famous cauſe concerning the ſuperiority of the ſee of Canterbury over that of York, before Hubert, the Pope's legate, King William, and all the biſhops and abbots of the kingdom.

In the year 1075, Waltheof earl of Northumberland, being accuſed and convicted of high treaſon, was beheaded before the gates of this caſtle.

In the year 1141, this caſtle was occupied, victualled, garriſoned and defended, by the Empreſs Maude, for ſeveral weeks, againſt the wife of King Stephen; but the ſupply of water being cut off, Maude eſcaped to Oxford, and the caſtle was ſurrendered.

Several parliaments were held here in the reign of Henry II. When King Richard I. went to the holy war in 1184, he committed

mitted this caſtle to the keeping of Hugh biſhop of Durham, as one of the moſt important places in his dominions; but there being ſome grounds of ſuſpicion, that the king's brother intended to uſurp the throne, Gilbert Lacy ſecured this caſtle for the king, who returning from the Holy Land, was here crowned again, (though he had been before crowned at Canterbury, by Baldwin archbiſhop of Canterbury,) in 1189.

Anno 1216, when Lewis the Dauphin invaded this kingdom, he attempted, but in vain, to make himſelf maſter of this caſtle, which was defended by the citizens.

In this caſtle Henry III. ſat as judge, and himſelf tried many priſoners; here too, during the ſame reign, the citizens found a refuge from the cruelties of the army of the barons, commanded by the Earl of Leiceſter, who in vain attempted to reduce it by force.

Anno 1302, here King Edward confined the Biſhop of St. Andrew, whom he found in arms againſt him in Scotland, allowing him ſixpence per day for his diet and expences, threepence for his ſervant, and for a chaplain and a boy three halfpence.——This view, which ſhews the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn A. D. 1781.

WINCHESTER OLD MINSTER, NOW THE CATHEDRAL.

THE account given by Tanner of this foundation, is related in theſe words: Here is ſaid to have been a monaſtery very early, founded by King Lucius, for monks following the rule of St. Mark, which was deſtroyed in Diocleſian's perſecution, A. D. 266, but reſtored under Deodatus the abbot, in honour of St. Amphibalus, about the year 300; after which it continued about 200 years, till the monks were killed, and their church turned into a Pagan temple, for the idolatrous worſhip of Dagon, by Cerdic

king



Cathedral Church of Winchester.

king of the Weſt Saxons. Theſe, and other matters relating to religious men in this city, being ſo particularly and poſitively aſſerted by Rudburn and the Wincheſter Annaliſt, could not well be here omitted, though they ſeem to be very fabulous. It is more likely that Kynegilſe, the firſt Chriſtian king of the Weſt Saxons, began a cathedral church here, which might be finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Kinewalcus, and monks placed herein by Biſhop Birin, in the year 646. Theſe were deſtroyed by the Danes, A. D. 867, and in the next year ſecular prieſts took poſſeſſion of this church and the lands belonging to it, and kept the ſame till A. D. 963, when Biſhop Ethelwold, by the command of King Edgar, expelled them, and placed here monks of the order of St. Benedict, brought from Abendon. This church was anciently dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or to St. Peter, as others, to St. Birin, St. Swithen, and St. Ethelwold; but in later times, St. Swithen the biſhop was chiefly accounted the tutelar ſaint of this priory, which was generally diſtinguiſhed by his name. It was endowed at the general ſuppreſſion, with 1507l. 17s. 2d. per ann. Dugd. Speed; after which the ſcite and great part of the revenues were ſettled by King Henry VIII. anno regni 32, on a dean and twelve prebendaries, for whom, and ſix minor canons, ten lay clerks, eight choriſters, and other members, this cathedral was then re-founded, and dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The preſent edifice was, according to the Hiſtory of Wincheſter, begun by Biſhop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1079. He finiſhed the tower, the choir, the tranſept, and probably the weſt end; and on St. Swithen's day, A. D. 1093, the monks, in the preſence of almoſt all the biſhops and abbots in the kingdom, paſſed with much ſolemnity, from the old monaſtery into the new one, tranſlating the ſhrine of that ſaint to the new church. The whole was afterwards repaired and improved by William of Wickham, and finiſhed as it now appears, by Biſhop Fox, who died A. D. 1528, and was a great contributor and benefactor to it. Great part of the monaſtery

monaſtery and out-buildings have been demoliſhed ſince the new foundation, as uſeleſs.

The length of this venerable pile, from eaſt to weſt, is five hundred and forty-five feet; of theſe our lady's chapel includes fifty-four, and the choir about one hundred and thirty-ſix. The length, from the iron door near the entrance of the choir to the porch at the weſt end, is three hundred and fifty-one feet; the length of the tranſepts is an hundred and eighty-ſix feet; the breadth of the body, below the tranſepts, is eighty-ſeven feet, and of the choir, forty. The vaulting in the inſide is twenty-ſix feet high; the exact heighth of the tower is one hundred and thirty-eight feet and a half; and its area fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up a very little height above the roof, not more than twenty-ſix feet, and has no proper finiſhing, but is covered in, as if the building had been left off, which very probably might be the caſe; for there is ſtrength enough below to ſupport a higher ſteeple than that of Saliſbury.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth-eaſt aſpect of the cathedral, was drawn from Dr. Lowth's garden, in the year 1781. The building ſeen on the ſouth ſide, is his prebendal houſe.



St Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBAN's ABBEY.

THIS abbey ſtands near the ancient Roman city of Verulam, in Saxon times called Verlam Ceaſter or Watling Ceaſter, in a place at the time of its erection named Holmhurſt, ſaid to be the ſpot whereon St. Alban ſuffered martyrdom, in a perſecution of the Chriſtians, by the Emperor Dioclefian.

TEN years after this perſecution had ceaſed, the ſurviving Chriſtians built a church to his memory; but that having been deſtroyed in the wars between the Britons, Picts, and Saxons, Offa the Great, king of Mercia, repaired the old church, and about the year 793 founded a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, and tranſlated hither the relics of St. Alban, and placed them in a ſhrine, having firſt obtained his canonization from Pope Adrian. To this monaſtery he gave great endowments and revenues, and in a council at Colcyth made conſtitutions for their government and ſecurity.

IN the year 1154, Nicholas biſhop of Alba (an Engliſhman, born near this monaſtery) being choſen pope, aſſumed the name of Adrian IV. He granted many privileges to this abbey; among them were theſe:—1. That as St. Alban was the firſt Britiſh martyr, this abbot ſhould be the firſt abbot in England, and take place of all others.—2. That the abbot or monk whom he ſhould appoint archdeacon, ſhould have a pontifical juriſdiction over the prieſts and laymen in all the poſſeſſions belonging to this church. —3. That no archbiſhop, biſhop, nor legate, ſhould viſit or interfere with the affairs of this monaſtery, which might be regu-

lated only by the pope himſelf.—4. That the abbot ſhould collect and receive the Romeſcot or Peter-pence, through all the county of Hertford; privileges then enjoyed by no other prior or abbot in the realm.

KING OFFA, when he firſt founded this monaſtery, alſo erected many houſes near it, for the reception of ſtrangers and travellers, and the neceſſary lodgings of the ſervants and officers. They, in proceſs of time, increaſed to a town, which was called St. Alban's, after the ſaint to whom the houſe was dedicated. At the diſſolution, 26 Hen. VIII. this abbey was, according to Dugdale, valued at 2102l. 7s. 1d. ob. q. per annum. Speed gave it at 2510l. 6s. 1d. ob. q. The church, ſince made uſe of as parochial, and a great part of its ſcite, were 7 Edw. VI. granted to the mayor and burgeſſes.

THE hiſtory of the abbots of this houſe is given in Browne Willis's Mitred Abbies, wherein we meet with many particulars reſpecting different repairs and erections on this venerable pile. The following account of the ſtate of the abbot of this houſe, taken from a MS. paper in the library of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. will give the reader a good idea of the riches and magnificence of the convent. This paper is in the hand-writing of Elias Aſhmole, and dated 26 Auguſt, 1668.

MR. ROBERT SHRIMPTON, grandfather, by the mother's ſide, to Mrs. Simpſon of St. Alban's, was four times mayor of that town; he died about ſixty years ſince, being then about 103 years of age. He lived when the abbey of St. Alban's flouriſhed before the diſſolution, and remembered moſt things relating to the buildings of the abbey, the regimen of the houſe, the ceremonies of the church, and grand proceſſions; of all which he would often diſcourſe in his life-time. Among other things, that in the great hall there was an aſcent of fifteen ſteps to the abbot's table, to which the monks brought up the ſervice in plate, and ſtaying at every fifth ſtep, which was a landing-place, on every of which they ſung a ſhort hymn. The abbot uſually ſat alone in the middle of the table; and when any nobleman or ambaſſador, or ſtranger

ſtranger of eminent quality came thither, they ſat at his table, towards the ends thereof. After the monks had waited a while on the abbot, they ſat down at two other tables, placed on the ſides of the hall, and had their ſervices brought in by the novices, who when the monks had dined, ſat down to their own dinner. This Mr. Shrimpton remembered, that when the news came to St. Alban's, of Queen Mary's death, the late abbot, for grief, took to his chamber, and died in a fortnight.

He alſo remembered the hollow image erected near St. Alban's ſhrine, wherein one being placed to govern the wires, the eyes would move and head nod, according as he liked or diſliked the offering; and being young, he had many times crept into the hollow part thereof. In the grand proceſſions through the town, where the image of St. Alban was carried, it was uſually borne by two monks, and after it had been ſet down a while at the market croſs, and the monks eſſaying to take it up again, they pretended they could not ſtir it, and then the abbot coming and laying his croſier upon the image, and ſaying theſe words,—*Ariſe, ariſe, St. Alban, and get thee home to thy ſanctuary*; it then forthwith yielded to be borne by the monks. In the abbey there was a large room, having beds ſet on either ſide for the receipt of ſtrangers and pilgrims, where they had lodging and diet for three days, without queſtion made whence they came, or whither they went; but after that time they ſtaid not, without rendering an account of both.——This view, which was taken from the upper room of the parſonage houſe, A. D. 1787, ſhews the ſouth-weſt aſpect of the building.

THE GAOL OF ST. ALBAN's.

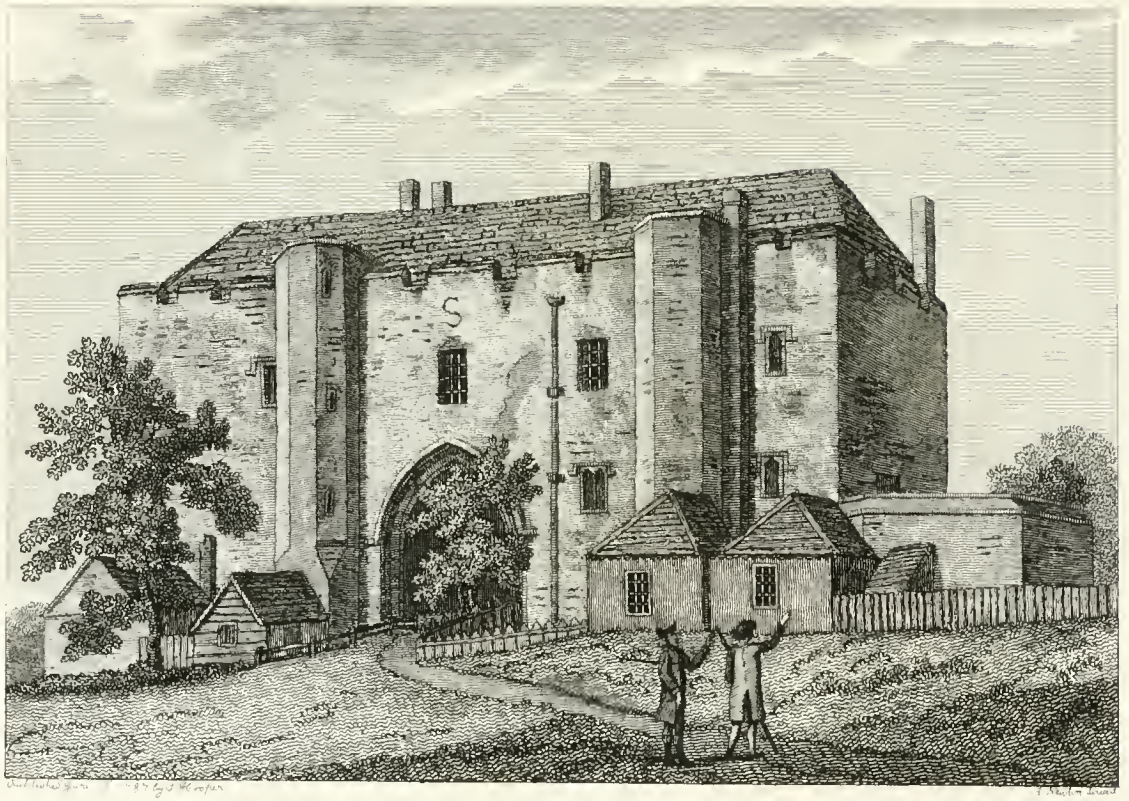
THIS gate was built about the year 1090, by Paul or Paulinus, the fourteenth abbot; who, as Willis relates, rebuilt the church and all the other ſtructures, but the bake-houſe and pantry, out of the ſtones, tiles, and wooden materials of Verulam, which his predeceſſors had reſerved.

MATTHEW PARIS ſays, that when he had finiſhed the church, he built a dark priſon for diſobedient monks; and it is ſaid there was a communication from the great church to the gaol, though long ſince broken down.

THIS gate is chiefly of ſtone, and though not elegant or ornamented, is ſtrong, and well proportioned: the groin-work of the inſide of the gate, is at this time in perfect repair. There are on each ſide the arch, three rooms: theſe are likewiſe arched or groined, and ſtill perfect and ſtrong, ſo as to be uſed for the confinement of priſoners; this building at preſent ſerving for the gaol of this liberty or diſtrict. The ſmall erections adjoining to it have been lately added, and are the houſe for the gaoler, and other neceſſary offices.——This view, which ſhews the ſouth front, was drawn A. D. 1787.

BERGHAMSTED CASTLE.

BERGHAMSTED Caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been the palace of the kings of Mercia; among whom, Withred, king of Kent and Mercia, A. D. 697, held a great council at this place, and probably in this caſtle, whereat Birtwald archbiſhop of Canterbury, preſided; Gybmund biſhop of Rocheſter, and divers other prelates and great perſonages, were alſo preſent. Here divers laws,



Gate of S.t Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire.





Berkhamsted Caſtle, Hertfordshire.

laws, printed in Chauncey's Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire were enacted.

After the battle of Haſtings, William the Conqueror here halted for ſome days with his army, in order to meet archbiſhop Lanfranc, with the great lords and nobles of England; and here he received their oaths of allegiance, on his ſolemn engagement by oath to obſerve and keep inviolable the ancient laws of the kingdom, which the preceding kings of England, eſpecially King Edward, had ordained.

Notwithstanding this engagement, he ſeized the eſtates of many of the great Engliſh land-holders, and gave them to his Norman followers. Among theſe donations was the town of Berghamſted, which he gave to his half-brother, Robert earl of Moreton, who fortified the caſtle with a double trench and rampart. On William earl of Moreton, his ſon, engaging in a rebellion againſt Henry I. in Normandy, all his eſtates in England were ſeized, and his caſtle razed to the ground; by which this town and manor came to the Crown, where it remained till the year 1206, 7th of John, when that king granted the caſtle and honour of Berghamſted to Jeoffry Fitzpiers earl of Eſſex, with the knight's fee thereto belonging, in fee farm for an hundred pounds per annum, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, by Aveline then his wife. Anno 1215, 16th John, this caſtle and town were again in the Crown; for when the barons lay ſtill, King John poſſeſſed himſelf of the caſtle, and appointed Ranulph, the German, to have the cuſtody thereof. When Lewis the dauphin of France invaded this realm, A. D. 1216, he laid ſiege to this caſtle; the garriſon, taking advantage of the negligence of the beſiegers, made two ſucceſsful ſallies, taking divers chariots, proviſions, and a banner of William earl of Mandeville; but after a long ſiege, the King commanded them to yield it up to the Dauphin.

In the ſecond year of the reign of Henry III. this caſtle was again in the Crown, and by that king given to Richard his younger brother, for his good ſervices at the ſiege of the caſtle of Riole in France; but he ſhortly after took it away from him,

on

on account of a diſpute; but by the interpoſition of the earls of Pembroke and Cheſter, it was reſtored to him, and was held by Edmund his ſon, earl of Cornwall: he dying without iſſue, in the year 1300, at the college of Bonhomes, which he had founded, this caſtle and honour reverted to the Crown, and was A. D. 1308, 1ſt of Edward II. granted to Piers Gaveſton, created Earl of Cornwall. He being executed, the caſtle, &c. came back to the Crown, and was in the year 1311, 4th of Edward III. granted with the town, honour, and divers other manors, valued at 2000 marks *per annum*, to John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, ſecond ſon to King Edward II. in tail general. He dying without iſſue, King Edward advanced Edward his eldeſt ſon, called the Black Prince, to the dukedom of Cornwall, and gave him, among the other eſtates belonging to the title, this caſtle and honour, to be held by him and his heirs, and the eldeſt ſons of the heirs of the kings of England. A. D. 1388, 11 Rich. II. when Robert de Veer was advanced to the title and dignity of Marquis of Dublin, and afterwards Duke of Ireland, that king gave him liberty to reſide at this caſtle, which was one of his own royal palaces, allowing him wood and fuel to be taken out of his woods and park, for his firing.

A. D. 1400, Henry of Monmouth, afterwards king by the title of Henry V. poſſeſſed this caſtle, honour, and town; as did, in 1422, Henry of Windſor, his eldeſt ſon; to whoſe eldeſt ſon, Edward of Weſtminſter, it was granted in the year 1454; but when Henry VI. his father, was depoſed, they came into the poſſeſſion of Edward IV. who granted the ſtewardſhip of this caſtle and lordſhip, anno 1461, the firſt year of his reign, to John lord Wenlock, one of his privy counſellors.

Richard III. is ſaid to have been born at this caſtle, and here died Cicely, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, mother of King Edward IV. Since this time this caſtle and honour have been annexed to the dukedom of Cornwall, and appropriated to the princes of Wales ſucceſſively.

A. D.

A. D. 1560, Queen Elizabeth demiſed the ſcite of the caſtle, circuit and precinct, to Sir Edward Carey, for a term of years, under the yearly rent of a red roſe, payable to the Queen, at the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, and by other letters patent demiſed to him two water-mills, in this town and lordſhip, under the yearly rent of 7l. 8s.; and the ſame Queen did grant by her letters patent, the manſion houſe, with the lodge and park, to Sir Edward Carey and the Lady Paget his wife, and to the heirs-male of their bodies for ever, to hold of the Queen, her heirs and ſucceſſors, as of this lordſhip, by fealty only in free ſoccage, and not *in capite*, rendering a fee-farm rent of 8l. 6s. 8d.

And the ſaid Queen, by letters patent, in the ſecond year of her reign, conſtituted this Sir Edward Carey, high-ſteward of this honour and manor. This Sir Edward Carey obtained a leaſe of this caſtle and manor, and from him they came to Sir Adolph Carey; who dying the 10th of April, 1609, it deſcended to Sir Edward Carey, who ſucceeded him; and two third parts of the manor-houſe being burnt down, about thirty years ſince, he repaired the houſe: but not above a third part, or a little more, remains now ſtanding, and yet it is a very fair large building; but he ſince ſold the ſame to John Sayer, Eſq. who held it ſome time, and died poſſeſſed thereof on the 11th of February, 1682, leaving iſſue three ſons, John, Edward, and Joſeph: whereof John and Joſeph are dead, and Edward is now the preſent poſſeſſor.—It has, ſince this account given by Chauncey, been purchaſed by one of the family of Roper, in whoſe deſcendant it ſtill remains.

This caſtle was of an oval form, ſurrounded by a double ditch and ramparts of earth; theſe are ſtill remaining. The whole ſcite, ditches included, according to the preſent occupier, meaſures about eleven acres. A few fragments of the ſurrounding walls are ſtanding here and there, but none that retain any marks of ornament. South-eaſt of the area of the caſtle, is a high artificial mount, on which the keep formerly ſtood: it is called the tower-hill, and meaſures about 40 feet diameter on the top; a wall, now overgrown with trees, ſhrubs and brambles, runs up to the top of it;

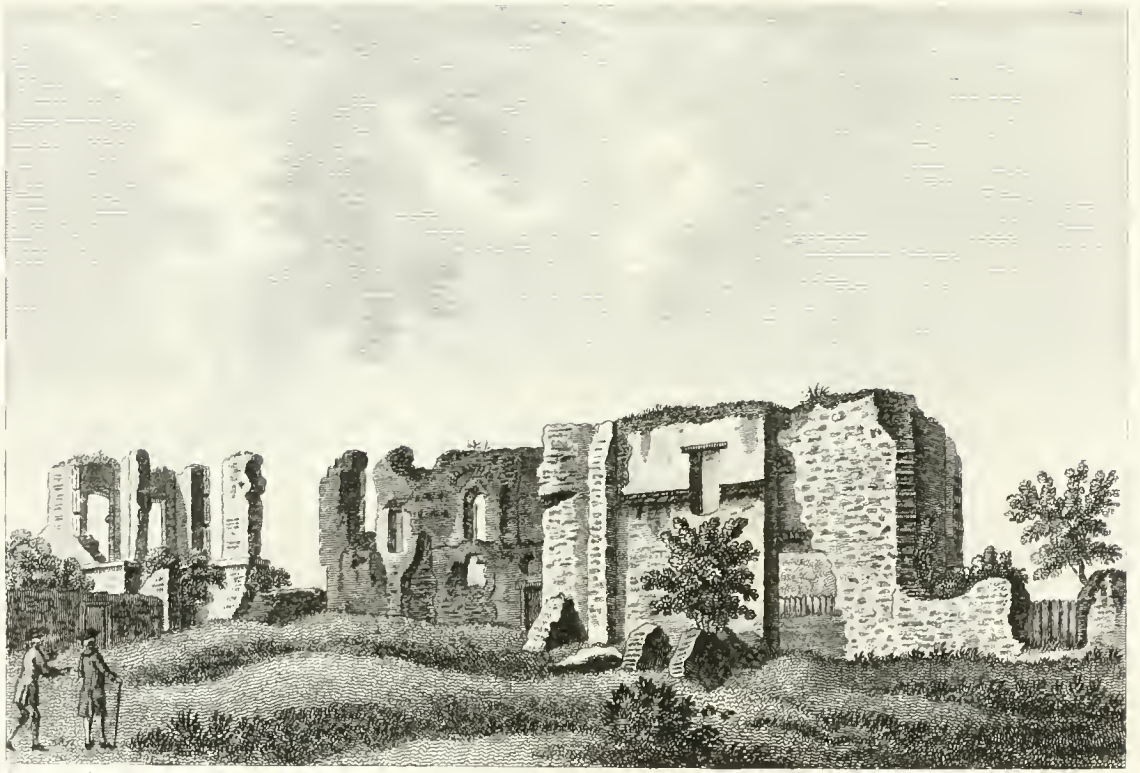
it: there is another mount, much ſmaller, near the weſtern ſide or extremity. There has been a good deal of building here at different times. On digging within the area of the caſtle, two brick floors or pavements, one a few feet under the other, were diſcovered. A ſmall cottage has been built out of the ruins, wherein the tenant reſides.

It is worthy obſervation, that this caſtle, like many others of ancient date, is commanded by a hill at a very ſmall diſtance from it, which ſeems to prove that the ranges of the machines uſed formerly in ſieges, were very ſmall.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787, and ſhews the north-eaſt aſpect.

SOPEWELL NUNNERY, NEAR ST. ALBAN's.

This nunnery, which is ſituated a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſt of the town of St. Alban, according to tradition, owes its origin to the following circumſtance: Two religious women, whoſe names are forgotten, having made themſelves a kind of a hermitage with branches of trees, and covered it with leaves and bark, near Eywood, by the river ſide, dwelt there a conſiderable time, leading lives of ſuch abſtinence, chaſtity, charity, and piety, that the fame thereof reached the ears of Jeffery, the 16th abbot of St. Alban's; who, about the year 1140, built them a cell, and cauſed them to be cloathed like nuns, and to aſſume the rules of St. Benedict. For their ſupport he gave them certain lands and rents; and to preſerve their fame from the aſſaults of ſcandal, he ordered they ſhould always be locked up in their houſe, and that their number ſhould not exceed thirteen, all ſelect virgins; though at the diſſolution there were only nine. He alſo allotted them a burying ground, which he cauſed to be conſecrated, but with a reſtriction that none but the nuns of that houſe ſhould be buried there; probably to prevent this abbey from being deprived of the advantages ariſing from the ſepulture of great and rich perſonages.

This



Sopewell Nunnery, near St. Albans. Herts.

This houſe was ſubject to the abbey of St. Alban's, and dedicated to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Henry de Albaneio and Ciceley his wife, with Roger his brother, and Robert his ſon, gave two hides and one virgate of land, in their manor of Cotes, and Richard de Taney his land, called Blackhide in the ſoke of Tidehang, to God, Mary the mother of Chriſt, and the maidens of this cell. Upon the diſſolution, King Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, granted it to Sir Richard Leigh, Knt. from whoſe family it paſſed by a daughter to Edward Sadler, ſecond ſon of Sir Ralph Sadler, made a banneret for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Muſſelborough, 1ſt Edward VI. In his deſcendants it remained, till on the failure of iſſue-male, it went in marriage to Thomas Saunders, of Flamſted, Eſq. who ſold it to Sir Harbottle Grimſton, Bart. from whom it devolved to the Lord Grimſton, the preſent proprietor.

From the ſtyle of theſe ruins, as well as from their being chiefly built with brick, they cannot be of much elder date than the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. and poſſibly may be the remains of a manſion, built by Sir Richard Leigh with ſome of the materials, and on the ſcite of the nunnery. When Chauncey's hiſtory of Hertfordſhire was written, this houſe was entire, or at leaſt is ſo repreſented in the plan, and is in ſome old ſurveys called Sopewell Hall and Sopewell Houſe. It is ſaid that about fifty or ſixty years ago, the buildings here were in ſuch a ſtate as to make Lord Grimſtone doubtful which of the two, this manſion or that of Gorehambury, he ſhould fit up for his reſidence. On one of the walls of the garden, are two ſquare tablets of ſtone, on each of which is carved a dexter hand and arm, completely armed, holding a ſword engrailed, with ſomething like a ſcrawl under it. As theſe are incloſed, and only to be viewed at a diſtance, there may poſſibly be ſome minute parts or members of this piece of ſculpture left out in the deſcription.

The yearly value of this houſe, at the diſſolution, is eſtimated by Dugdale at 40l. 7s. 10d. Speed makes it 68l. 8s.

It is ſaid that Henry VIII. was married to Anne Boleyn at this place.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

K E N T.

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE.

PLATE I.

IT is uncertain at what time this bridge was built. Newton, in his Antiquities of Maidſtone, ſays, "At the bottom of the high ſtreet is a fair ſtone bridge, built acroſs the Medway, of ſeven arches; it is ſuppoſed with great probability, that it was firſt built by ſome of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, who, as we have ſeen, were lords of the manor: however, I do not find any evidence, at what time it was erected, or by whom. It was in the reign of King James I. repaired by an aſſeſſment on the town and pariſh." ——This view, which ſhews the north ſide of the bridge, was drawn anno 1760.

MAIDSTONE BRIDGE.

PLATE II.

THE ſouth ſide of this bridge is here exhibited: over it is ſeen the roof of a building, ſituate on the weſtern bank of the river, a ſmall diſtance north of the bridge; which building, from a croſs over its eaſternmoſt end, appears to have been a chapel or oratory. The river Medway riſes in Aſhdowne foreſt, in Suſſex, and



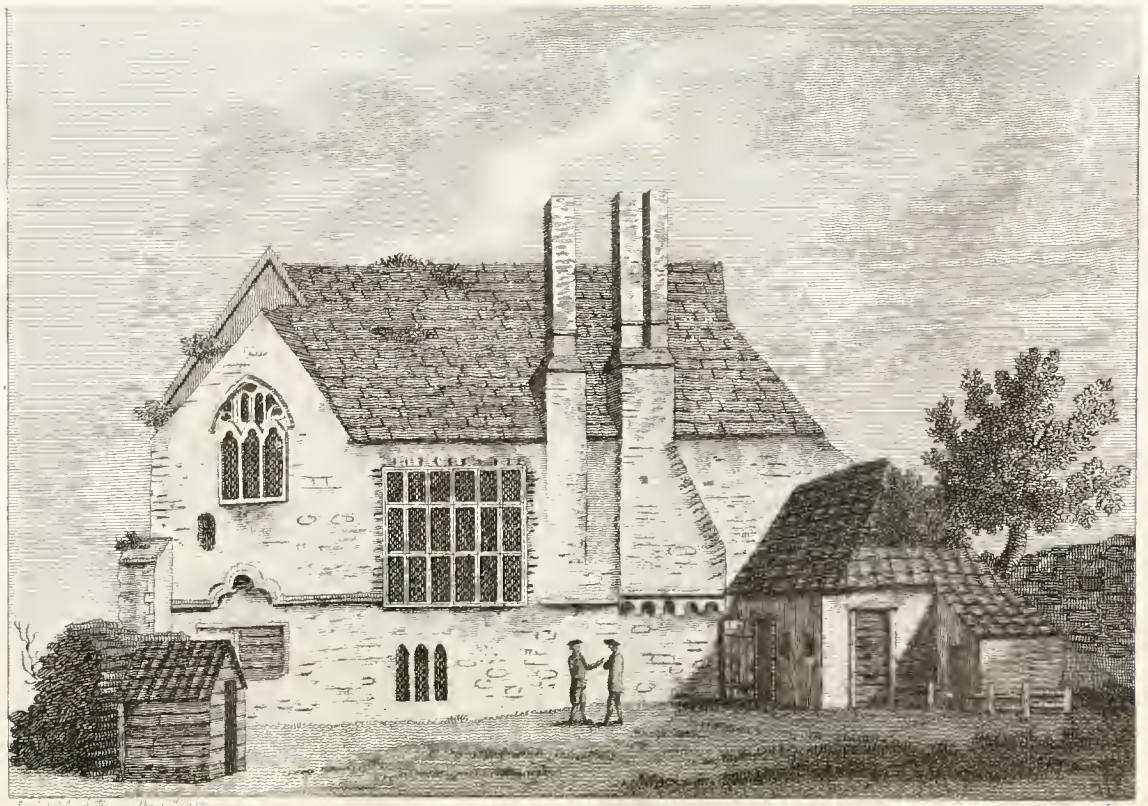
Maidstone Bridge Kent



Maidstone Bridge, Kent Pl. 2



Chaple in S^t Augustin's Monastry, Canterbury Kent.



St Gregory's Canterbury, Kent.

and paſſing through Kent diſcharges itſelf near the Iſle of Sheppey, by which it is divided into two branches, one called the Eaſt, and the other the Weſt Swale. It is navigable for barges of fifty or ſixty tons, as high as Maidſtone, and is croſſed by ſeveral bridges; the chief are thoſe of Maidſtone, Aylsford, and Rocheſter.——This view was drawn anno 1760.

RUINED OFFICES IN ST. AUGUSTINE's MONASTERY CANTERBURY.

THE buildings here repreſented, ſtand within the walls of the monaſtery, north of the church; the gate is of brick, and has over the center of its arch, two quatre feuilles, a fleur de lis, and a roſe moulded in brick earth, before burning, and afterwards burned; theſe ſtand ſingly one above the other, with three ſmall eſcutcheons of the ſame material and workmanſhip, beneath the whole. This gate, from its ſtyle and bricks, ſeems to have been built about the time of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth.

ADJOINING to its ſouth ſide is a ſmall neat building, probably before the diſſolution a chapel, or ſome other office of the monaſtery; but when this drawing was taken, A. D. 1750, was converted to an ouſt or kiln for drying hops. Between two windows near its north end, was carved on a ſquare ſtone tablet, the figure of a mitre and a ton, poſſibly a rebus of the name of the builder, founder, or ſome benefactor.

ST. GREGORY's PRIORY, CANTERBURY.

MR. GOSTLING in his Walk, gives the following account of this priory: St. Gregory's was a large handſome houſe of ſtone, built by Archbiſhop Lanfranc, 1084, who added to it ſeveral dwellings, well contrived for the wants and conveniencies of thoſe who

ſhould live there, with a ſpacious court adjoining. This palace, for ſo Edmer calls it, he divided into two parts, one for men labouring under various diſtempers, the other for women who had ill health; providing them with food and cloathing at his own expence, appointing alſo officers and ſervants who ſhould by all means take care that nothing ſhould be wanting, and that the men and women ſhould be kept from communication with each other. He built alſo on the oppoſite ſide of the way, a church to the honour of St. Gregory, where he placed canons regular, who ſhould adminiſter ſpiritual comfort and aſſiſtance to the infirm people above mentioned, and take the care of their funerals, for which he provided them with ſuch an income as was thought ſufficient.

PART of this priory is now ſtanding, but not a great deal, only one large room, unleſs the buildings of the ſtreet may be looked upon as the lodging of the poor and ſick, who were provided for there; the ground belonging to its precinct is almoſt entirely laid out in gardens for our market."

TANNER thus records the foundation of this houſe: In the north-gate ſtreet, (ſays he) over againſt the hoſpital of St. John, Archbiſhop Lanfranc alſo founded an houſe for ſecular Prieſts, A. D. 1084, to the honour of St. Gregory; but Archbiſhop William, temp. Hen. I. made it a priory of black canons. About the time of the diſſolution here, were thirteen religious, who were endowed with the yearly revenue of 121l. 15s. 1d. Dug. 166l. 4s. 5d. Ob. Speed. The ſcite was granted 28 Hen. VIII. to the lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, in exchange for Wimbledon, &c. ——This view was drawn, 1758.



Sandgate Castle, Kent.



White Friars, Canterbury.

SANDGATE CASTLE.

THIS is one of the caſtles built by King Henry VIII.; in conſtruction it much reſembles thoſe of Deal, Sandown, Walmer, and Camber, or Winchelſea; and indeed moſt of the caſtles erected in that reign; all which conſiſt of a combination of round towers. Theſe, from their form, are incapable of being completely flanked or defended by any adjacent work. It ſtands a ſmall diſtance weſt of Folkſtone, on the beach or ſand, whence probably it derives its name. It is overlooked by a high cliff, within gun-ſhot of it, as may be ſeen in the drawing.

HERE Queen Elizabeth lodged in the year 1588, in her progreſs into Kent, in order to put the coaſt in a ſtate of defence againſt an invaſion, with which this kingdom was at that time threatened by the Spaniards.——This view was drawn A. D. 1762.

THE WHITE FRIARS, CANTERBURY.

THIS plate ſhews part of the remains of the firſt houſe of the Franciſcan, or Minorite Friars, eſtabliſhed in England. Nine in number of theſe brethren firſt arrived here from abroad, A. D. 1224, five of whom ſtaid at Canterbury, by direction of King Henry III. and ſettled themſelves on a piece of ground near the Poor Prieſts' Hoſpital; but about the year 1270, John Diggs, an alderman of that city, tranſlated them to an iſland then called Bynnewith, on the weſt part of the city, where they continued till the diſſolution, after which the friary was granted, 31 Henry VIII. to Thomas Spelman. At preſent ſcarce any thing of the buildings,

buildings, except the part here repreſented, are remaining, the outer walls and foundations excepted.

SPEED and others, erroneouſly make Henry VII. the firſt founder of this friary, which was ſettled almoſt three hundred years before his time. He might (ſays Tanner) be a great benefactor, though Somner has not obſerved it, and might change the firſt conventual Franciſcans into that reformed branch of their order, called *Obſervants*, but could not be the firſt founder. Weaver, p. 234, tells us this houſe was valued at 39l. 12s. 8d. ob. per ann.; but there is no valuation of it in either Dugdale or Speed.—This view was drawn anno 1758.



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Leicester Abbey.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY DE PRATIS, AT LEICESTER.

PLATE I.

THE following account of the foundation, and other particulars reſpecting this abbey, is given by Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire:

"HE (Robert Boſſue, earl of Leiceſter) founded alſo in 1143, 9th of Stephen, the moſt ſumptuous and elegant monaſtery of St. Mary de Pratis, without the walls, for canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin, ſo called from its ſituation upon the edge of the meadows, and having the delicious and pleaſant proſpect of them and the water; into which houſe the ſaid Lord Boſſue became a canon regular profeſſed, for the ſpace of fifteen years, that ſo by repentance he might expiate his former treaſons committed againſt his king and ſovereign. This abbey had in this ſhire twenty-ſix pariſh churches appropriated unto it, which at the ſuppreſſion thereof was valued yearly to diſpend 1062l. 0s. 4d. ob. q. The abbey now is the inheritance of the Right Honourable William earl of Devonſhire, Baron Cavendiſh of Hardwick, in the county of Derby. Of this houſe formerly was an abbot, that moſt learned Gilbert Foliot, who was afterwards made biſhop of Hereford, A. D. 1149, and after that, biſhop of London, A. D. 1161, memorable for two things; the one, his allegiance and fidelity to his ſovereign, being always faithful and true

true to King Henry II. in all thoſe confuſions between him and Thomas a Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury. The other, for a reſolute anſwer made to an unknown voice heard by him; for, as Matthew Paris reports it, coming one night from the king, after a long conference he had had with him on theſe troubles with the ſaid Archbiſhop Becket, as he lay meditating and muſing thereon in his bed, a terrible and unknown voice ſounded theſe words in his ears, "*Dum revolvis tot & tot, Deus tuus eſt Aſtaroth.*" *i. e.* Whilſt thou revolveſt ſo many and ſo many times, thy God is Aſtaroth. —Which he taking to come from the devil, anſwered as boldly, "*Mentiris, dæmon, Deus meus eſt Deus Sabaoth.*"—Devil, thou lieſt: My God is the God of Sabaoth.

To this account it is neceſſary to add, from Tanner, that the monaſtery was founded in honour of the aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and endowed, according to Dugdale, with 951l. 14s. 5d. ob. q.—Speed makes it 1062l. 0s. 4d. ob. q.—and the ſcite was granted 4 Ed. IV. to William, marquis of Northampton. It is ſaid that the greateſt part of the lands and tithes belonging to the collegiate church of prebends *intra caſtrum*, in the town of Leiceſter, was by Robert de Boſſue alienated and annexed to this his new foundation.

VERY little of the ancient abbey is remaining, except the gate and ſome of the outer walls; there are, indeed, ruins of a manſion, comparatively a modern building, erected out of the materials of the monaſtery, according to a manuſcript account of the ſtorming of Leiceſter, May 30, 1645, written by Richard Symonds, an officer in the royal army, and preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum. This houſe was then the reſidence of the Counteſs of Devon, and was the quarters occupied by the king during the above-mentioned attack, and for ſome days afterwards. It was nevertheleſs burned by his troops, perhaps to prevent its being uſeful to the enemy. This particular we learn from a liſt of the marches made by King Charles I. from Jan. 10, 1641, to the time of his death. It is entitled, *Iter Carolinum*, publiſhed in Gutch's



W View of Leicester Abbey, Pl.2.

Gutch's Collect. Curiosa.——This view, which shews some of the outer walls and towers of the abbey, at the back of the mansion, was drawn A. D. 1784.

THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY DE PRATIS, LEICESTER.

PLATE II.

THIS plate shews the ruins of the mansion of the Dutchess of Devonshire, supposed to have been built out of the materials of the abbey soon after the dissolution; and which, as has been before observed, was burned by the royalists.

In this monastery died that eminent statesman and magnificent prelate, Cardinal Wolsey, A. D. 1531, in his way to London, after his disgrace. His last words are said to have been, "Had I served the God of heaven, as faithfully as I did my master on earth, he had not forsaken me in my old age, as the other hath done."

NAMES *of the* ABBOTS, *out of the* REGISTERS *of* LINCOLN, *and the* COLLECTIONS *of the Rev. Mr.* SAMUEL CARTE *of* LEICESTER:

1. RICHARD, who was the first abbot, became admitted to this dignity, anno 1144; anno 8th of King Stephen. He presided twenty-four years, and was succeeded by

2. WILLIAM DE KATEWYKE, elected abbot anno 1167, 14th Henry II. He governed ten years, and was succeeded by

3. WILLIAM DE BROKE, elected abbot anno 1177, 23 Hen. II. He sat here nine years, and was anno 1186, made abbot of the Cistertians, and succeeded in this abbacy by

4. PAUL, elected abbot the same year, viz. anno 1186, anno 8 Richard I. He governed nineteen years, and was succeeded by

5. William Pepyn, anno 1205, 15th of King John. He continued abbot nineteen years, and had for his ſucceſſor,

6. Osbert, elected anno 1224, 8 Hen. III. He preſided five years, and was ſucceeded by

7. Mathias, anno 1229, 13 Henry III. He governed ſix years, and reſigning anno 1235, was ſucceeded by

8. Alan de Cestreham, on the 5th of the calends of November, 1235, 19 Henry III. He ſat nine years, and was ſucceeded by

9. Robert Furmetyn, admitted abbot the 4th of the nones of November, 1244, 28 Henry III. He preſided three years, and was ſucceeded by

10. Henry Rothely, on the cal. of Aug. 1247, 31 Hen. III. He preſided twenty-three years, and then reſigned, anno 1269, to

11. William Schepesheved, who was admitted abbot the 2d of the nones of October, 1270, 54 Henry III. He governed twenty-one years, and then dying was ſucceeded by

12. William Malverpe, elected on the 5th of the id. of September, 1291, 19 Edward I. He ſat twenty-ſix years; and on his death, which happened anno 1317, was ſucceeded by

13. Richard Towers, elected abbot the 13th of the cal. of June 1317, 11 Edward II. He was abbot twenty-eight years, *viz.* till the time of his death, and was ſucceeded by

14. William de Cloune, the 12th of the cal. of November, 1345, 19 Edward III. He procured himſelf and ſucceſſors to be exempted from being ſummoned to parliament, as may be ſeen by the patent exhibited in Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 604. He preſided thirty-two years, and then dying, was ſucceeded, anno 1277, by

15. William Kerby, on the 3d of the nones of February, anno 1 Richard II. He preſided ſixteen years, and died anno 1393; whereupon

16. Philip Repyngdon was admitted abbot the 28th of June, 1394, 17 Rich II. He governed eleven years, and then being preferred to the ſee of Lincoln, was ſucceeded in this abbacy by

17. Richard

17. Richard Rothele, the 5th of the cal. of May, 1405, 6 Henry IV. He ſat ſixteen years, and was ſucceeded by

18. William Sadington, the 13th of the cal. of November, 1420, 8 Henry V. He continued here twenty-two years, and dying anno 1442, was ſucceeded by

19. John Pomery, the 16th of the cal. of June, 1442, 21 Henry VI. He preſided thirty-two years, and was ſucceeded by

20. John Shepesheved, elected abbot the 11th of the cal. of September 1474, 14 Edward IV. He preſided eleven years, and was ſucceeded by

21. Gilbert Manchester, elected the 2d of the cal. of October, 1485, 1 Henry VII. He continued eleven years, and was ſucceeded by

22. John Penny, admitted abbot the 7th of the cal. of July, 1496, 11 Henry VII. He ſat thirteen years, and being, anno 1504, made biſhop of Bangor, obtained leave to hold this abbey in commendam; which he did till the year 1509, when he was tranſlated from Bangor to Carliſle. However, he ſeems to have ended his days in this abbey, by his burial in St. Margaret's church, in the town of Leiceſter; to the building of which, I preſume, he was a good benefactor, where his effigies yet remain, at the upper end of the north aiſle, being handſomely carved in alabaſter, in his epiſcopal habit. On his reſignation,

23. Richard Pexal was admitted March 31, 1509, 1 Henry VIII. He occurs abbot in a deed dated July 10, 1520, 12 Henry VIII. and as ſuch, ſubſcribed by proxy, at the convocation holden April 5, 1533; at the latter end of which year, or the beginning of the next, he was ſucceeded by

24. John Bowchier, or Bouchier, the laſt abbot. In Auguſt 11, 1534, he ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy; however he afterwards withſtood the diſſolution with ſuch reſolution, that the viſitors threatened him and his canons with adultery and buggery, unleſs they would ſubmit and ſurrender

their monaſtery, as we are informed in Collier's Eccl. Hiſt. vol. II. and Dr. Tanner's Preface to his Notitia Monaſtica.

Anno 1553, here remained in charge 3l. 6s. 8d. in fees, and 32l. 19s. 4d. in annuities, and the following penſions, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
John Bowchier, laſt abbot	200	0	0
Richard Duckett,	10	0	0
John Buckeshame	6	0	0
Richard Webbe	6	0	0
John Lacye	6	0	0
Hugh Sheppey	5	1	8
John Revell	5	6	8
George King	5	6	8
William Parmoter	5	0	0
James Lawe	5	0	0
And to Thomas Weſtus	5	0	0

That this conventual church was demoliſhed very ſoon after the ſurrender, may be eaſily ſurmiſed from the following letter, written by one of the commiſſioners to Cromwell:

"My moſt bounden dutye remembyrd, this is to advertis youre good lordſhippe of the hole eſtate of the late monaſtery of Leiceſter, in the wiche we have taken the ſurrender and feyne of th' abbot and convent, and the writings thereof be in my cuſtodye. By your lordſhippes goodnes towardes me, I now ame in poſſeſſion of the houſe, and all the demeſnes wiche was unlett at the tyme of our repare thether. We alſo founde the houſe was indettyd to the kynges heyghnes, wherof we make no reconinge of; and for the diſcharge thereof we have made a ſale of the ſtocke and ſtore withe the houſehold ſtuffe and ornaments of the churche, wiche amounte unto 228l. The plate is onſolde, wiche maiſter Freman taketh the chairge of, and is valuyd at, by weyght, 190 pounds. The lead, by eſtymacion, is valuyd at 1cool. The bells at 88l.—For the diſchargeynge of th' abbot, convent and ſervants of the ſaide monaſtery, there haithe beyne payde, as dothe apere more particu-

particularly by the bouks we ſend your lordſhippe, 149l. And for as moche as th' abbot hath not receyved of us in redy money, but 20l. he haithe requyride me to deſyer your lordſhippe to be ſo good lorde unto hym, as he may have 20 pounds or 20 marks. The churche and houſe remeynethe as yet undefacede, and in the churche be maney thynges to be maide ſale of. For wiche that may pleſe youre lordſhippe to let me knowe youre pleyſure, as well for the further ſale to be made, as for the defaſinge of the churche and other ſuperfluus byldinges wiche be abowt the monaſtery; a hundred marks yerly will not ſuſteyne the charges in repayringe this houſe; that all byldinges be lett ſtande as your lordſhippe ſhall knowe more hereafter. Thus I pray Jheſus long to preſerve you in helthe withe muche honore.

Written at the late monaſterye of Leyceſter, the 29th day of Auguſte, by your lordſhipes moſt bownden ſervante,

FRANCIS CAVE."

LONDON

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, IN THE SAVOY.

PLATE I.

THIS was the chapel to a manſion originally built in the year 1245 by Peter of Savoy and Richmond, uncle to Eleanor, wife of King Henry III. This queen afterwards purchaſed it for her ſon, Edmond earl of Lancaſter, from the fraternity of Mountjoy, unto whom Peter of Savoy had given it. Henry duke of Lancaſter, repaired, or rather rebuilt, the houſe, which Maitland ſays had been pulled down; according to Stowe, he laid out on it 52,000 marks. This money he had gathered together at the town of Bridgerike.

IN the year 1381, the rebels of Kent and Eſſex, headed by Wat Tyler, out of hatred to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, burned this houſe to the ground, not ſuffering any part of the plate, jewels, or rich furniture, to be ſaved: the plate they cut in ſmall pieces, and threw into the Thames; the precious ſtones they broke to powder in a mortar. A proclamation having been previouſly made by order of their leaders, threatening death to any one who ſhould attempt to convert any article to his own uſe; one of the rebels was thrown into the fire, by his companions, for endeavouring to ſecrete a valuable piece of plate: among other articles, the rebels found ſome barrels of gunpowder, which they miſtook for gold or ſilver; theſe they threw into the fire, whereby the hall was blown up, the adjacent buildings deſtroyed,



Savoy Church, London.

ſtroyed, and themſelves all expoſed to great danger; doubtleſs, many of them were killed or wounded. Beſides this time, the Savoy has more than once experienced the fury of the flames.

THIS manſion thus defaced and in ruins, afterwards came in to the king's hands, and was rebuilt from the ground, for an hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt, by King Henry VII. about the year 1509. Wever ſays the following inſcription was over the great gate:

Hoſpitium hoc inopi turba Savoia vocatum,
Septimus Henricus fundavit ab imo Solo.

THIS hoſpital conſiſted of a maſter and four brethren, who were to be in prieſt's orders, and to officiate in their turns; they were alſo alternately to ſtand at the gate of the Savoy; and if they ſaw any object of charity, they were obliged to take him in, and feed him; if he proved to be a traveller, he was entertained for one night, and a letter of recommendation, with as much money given him, as would defray his expences to the next hoſpital. Stowe ſays, that King Henry purchaſed for this hoſpital, lands ſufficient to enable them to relieve an hundred poor people: I ſuppoſe he means daily; it being eſtimated that they might expend 529l. 15s. yearly.

ON the 10th of June, in the 7th year of King Edward VI. this hoſpital was ſuppreſſed, and the beds, bedding and other furniture, with lands of the yearly value of 700 marks given by the king, for the furniſhing his houſe at Bridewell, which he had given to the citizens of London, to be a workhouſe for the poor and idle perſons, and the hoſpital of St. Thomas in Southwark lately ſuppreſſed.

THE hoſpital of the Savoy was again new founded, corporated, and endowed with lands, by Queen Mary, the 3d of November, in the fourth year of her reign, when one Jackſon was appointed maſter. The ladies of the court, and maids of honour, in compliment to the queen, furniſhed it with new beds, bedding, and other furniture, in a very ample manner. It conſiſted of a maſter and four brethren, as before; a receiver of the rents, who was alſo

the

the porter, and locked the gates every night, and choſe a watchman. Maitland ſays, on the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth it was again ſuppreſſed.

THE original rents amounted to 22,000l. *per annum*; which being deemed too large an endowment, an act of reſumption was obtained in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, ſo that the lands reverted to the crown. But thoſe who had taken leaſes from the maſter of the Savoy, had their lands confirmed to them for ever, upon the payment of twenty years purchaſe; a reſerve being made of 800 or 1000l. *per annum*, in perpetuity, for the maſter and four brethren; and over a houſe inhabited, A. D. 1732, by Mr. Collins, the king's diſtiller, which was part of the great gate of the Savoy, was placed the effigies of St. John the Baptiſt, curiouſly carved at full length in ſtone.——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, IN THE SAVOY.

PLATE II.

THE chapel in the Savoy, (which is very erroneouſly called St. Mary le Savoy.) is properly the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt. It is all ſtone-work, and carries the aſpect of antiquity. It was repaired with great coſt in the year 1600, and the gallery at the ſouth end, built in the year 1618. It was again repaired anno 1721, at the ſole charge of his late majeſty King George I. who alſo incloſed the burial-ground with a ſtrong brick wall, and added a door to it, half of which conſiſts of iron-work.

THE inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Strand, after their church was pulled down to enlarge the garden belonging to Somerſet-houſe, congregated here for many years; but when Dr. Killigrew was made maſter, he would not permit them to frequent the church, till they had ſigned an inſtrument, whereby they renounced their having



Savoy Church, London. Pl. 2.

having any right or property in or to the ſaid chapel, or any part of the Savoy; and then he allowed them to make collections at the chapel door, nine months in the year, for the ſupport of their own poor. The Doctor ſoon broke the old conſtitution, and not only appointed two overſeers, (one choſen by himſelf, and the other by the inhabitants of the precinct) but he alſo ſet up a veſtry, (without authority) to conſiſt of the maſter and fourteen inhabitants. By virtue of his patent, he had liberty to grant leaſes, for three lives, for ninety-one years; which he did by taking fines, and reſerving only a ſmall quit-rent, to the diminution of the annual income of the hoſpital.

Soon after the Doctor's deceaſe, *viz.* in the firſt year of the late Queen Anne, commiſſioners were appointed to viſit the hoſpital, who were ſeven lords ſpiritual, and as many lords temporal. The commiſſion was opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then lord-keeper of the great ſeal; and three of the brethren, or chaplains, were diſcharged, becauſe they had other benefices; and alſo the fourth, for being a teacher of a ſeparate congregation. The laſt mentioned chaplain was put it by Dr. Killigrew, though he knew that he was a diſſenting preacher.

Some time after this, Dr. Prat, who was chaplain to the hoſpital, endeavoured to obtain an act of parliament to have it diſſolved, and to be made parochial. The bill paſſed the houſe of commons, but meeting with great oppoſition from the chancellors of the two univerſities, from the biſhops, and other lords, it was thrown out of their houſe.

The chapel ſtands north and ſouth, and is ſituated by the churchyard of the Savoy, which lyes between the ſouth ſide of the Strand and the Thames: it conſiſts only of a nave, without any ſide aiſle. The ceiling, which is coveing, is ornamented with a kind of a regular pattern, formed of four-leaved roſes, many of which have in their centers the crown of thorns, ſome have armorial bearings, and others, animals ſupporting banners: among them, the bull, the ſtag, the wolf, the greyhound, and griffin, ſeemingly the ſupporters borne by ſeveral of our kings; theſe were

all originally painted in their proper colours, but have ſince been defaced by white-waſhing.

HERE are ſeveral mural monuments, one ſeemingly of the time of Edward IV. or Henry VII. divers others of the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Several ſtones on the floor have the marks of braſſes, and one or two inſcriptions are ſtill remaining.

PLATE I. ſhews part of the eaſt ſide of the chapel, with an arch of a window of the refectory or great hall of the ancient hoſpital. The remains of twelve large arched windows on the ſouth ſide, are ſtill viſible; as alſo part of a fire-place. This building was lately uſed as a barrack, and burned down by accident. The weſt end, bounded by an arch, is ſeen in profile beyond the church.

PLATE II. ſhews the front of this window, with two of its northern ſides.——This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

KING HENRY VIII.'s HOUSE, OLD FORD.

THIS building, vulgarly known by the appellation of King John's Houſe, ſtands in Old Ford, in the pariſh of Stratford le Bowe. It was the gate of a royal manſion belonging to King Henry VIII. is of brick, and by its ſtyle ſeems at leaſt as old as the reign of King Henry VII. Several foundations of the interior buildings are ſtill viſible, particularly thoſe of the chapel, which was ſtanding within the memory of ſome ancient perſons now (1787) reſiding near the ſpot; who report, that it was adorned with fine paintings and curious painted glaſs, and was called the Romiſh Chapel: the extremity of theſe premiſes is bounded by a ditch, which has ſerved as a ſhore to them and the adjacent buildings time immemorial: this was lately enlarged, in order to admit the coal barges from the river Lea, and to make a wharf; in doing which, a ſtone wall was diſcovered twenty-ſeven paces in length,



A Gateway, called King John's Cyttle, Oldford Middlesex

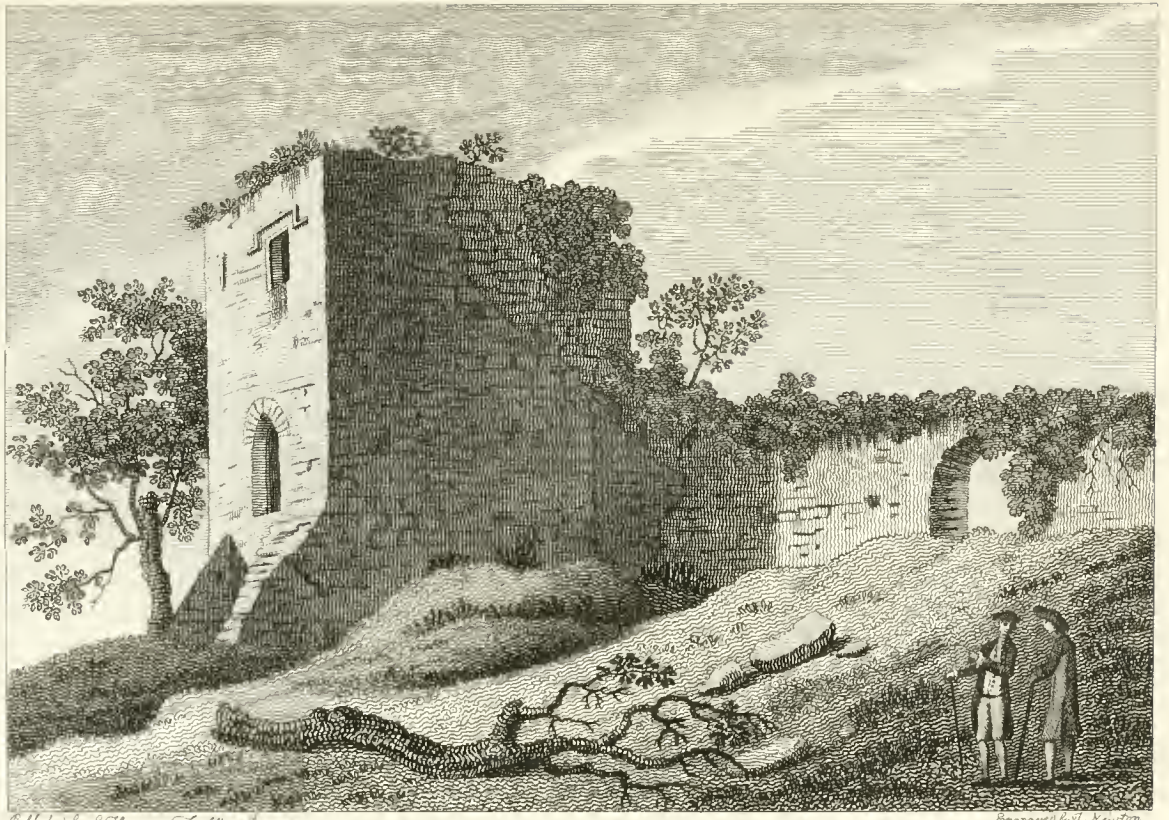
length, having over it a layer of brick; this ſeems to have been the boundary and breadth of the whole premiſes: their length is but little more; ſo that the area of the whole was extremely ſmall for a royal manſion: many ancient glazed tiles have been digged up here, ornamented with ſcroll-work, painted with yellow, four of them compleating one pattern; theſe it is likely, were part of the pavement of the chapel, many ſuch tiles being applied to that uſe in different old buildings, ſuch as the cathedrals at Wincheſter and Glouceſter; Chriſt-Church, Hants; Romſey, &c. &c. Several ancient coins have been alſo found here.

This eſtate is held on a leaſe from Chriſt's Hoſpital, London; originally granted to the late Mr. Edmond Smith, ſcarlet dyer, for 61 years; many of which are at preſent unexpired. Probably this manſion was granted to the hoſpital by its founder King Edward VI. The ruinous ſtate of this building makes it unlikely that it will ſtand through the enſuing winter.——This view, which ſhews the inſide of the gate, was drawn A. D. 1786.

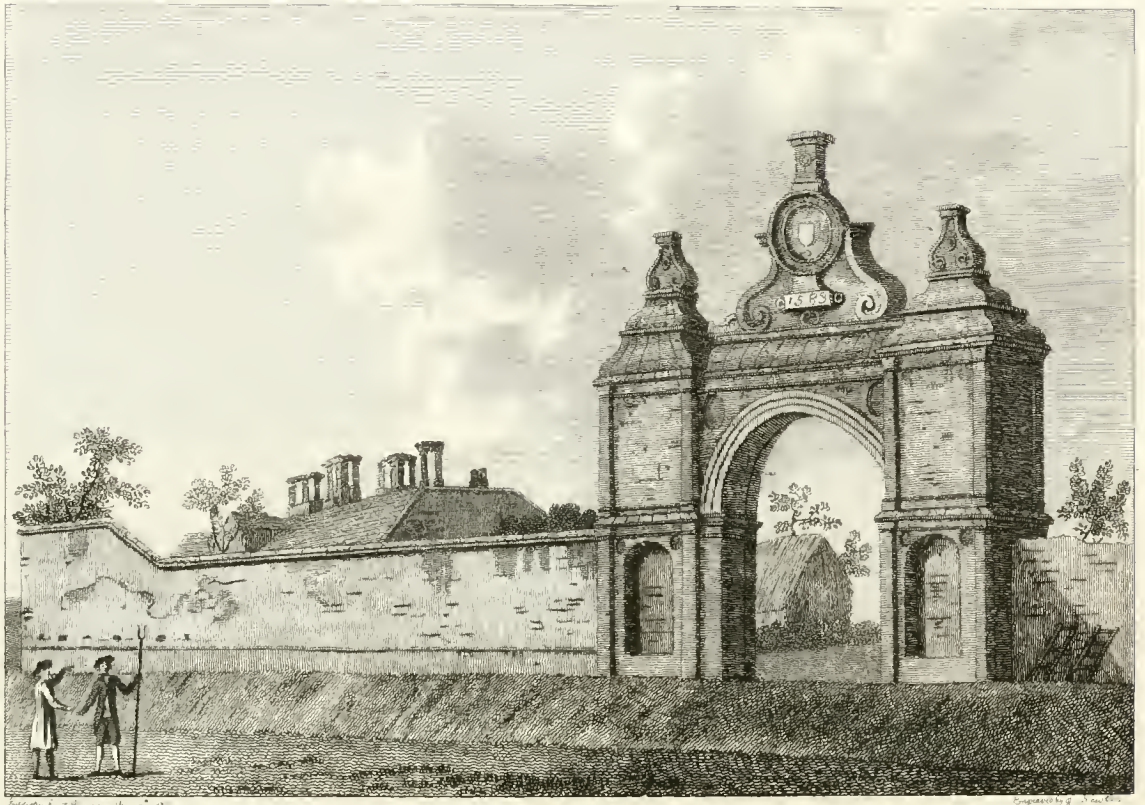
MONMOUTHSHIRE.

USK CASTLE.

I HAVE not been able to gain the leaſt information reſpecting the time when this caſtle was built, or who was the builder; which is the more extraordinary, as from the extent of its ruins, it ſeems to have been a building of ſome conſequence: it is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Uſk, near its concourſe with the Berthin. The preſent owner is the Lord Mountſtuart.——This view which ſhews a ſquare tower, part of the defence of the caſtle, was drawn A. D. 1785.



Uske Castle, Monmouthshire.



Holdenby House, Northamptonshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HOLDENBY HOUSE.

HOLDENBY HOUSE ſtands on a pleaſant eminence, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Northampton; it was built by Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, privy counſellor to Queen Elizabeth, lord high chancellor of England, and knight of the garter: he is ſaid to have called it Holdenby Houſe, in honour of his great grandmother, heireſs of the ancient family of the Holdenbys. The gate here repreſented, was built in the year 1583, as is evident from the date carved over the arch; it is moſt likely that the reſt of the buildings were erected about the ſame time; the ſtyle is neither that called Gothic nor Grecian, but a mixture of both; a manner of building much in faſhion about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that of her ſucceſſor, King James. Sir Chriſtopher Hatton dying unmarried, left this houſe to Sir William Newport, Knt. his ſiſter's ſon, who in default of male-iſſue, gave it to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, his godſon, and neareſt kinſman; afterwards it became a palace to King Charles I. and when he was delivered to the parliament, he was kept here three months, and hence was ſeized and carried to the army by Cornet Joyce. It afterwards belonged to the victorious Duke of Marlborough, and was part of the jointure of the Marchioneſs of Blandford, relict of his grandſon. At preſent it is let to a farmer who reſides here, and has pulled down great part of the buildings, and converted the reſt into barns and ſtables. The entrance into the yard on the north ſide, was through a gate,

ſimilar

ſimilar to that here delineated; it was ſtanding in 1761, when this view was taken: the houſe ſtood a ſmall diſtance to the weſt; its roof and ornamented chimnies are ſeen in the drawing over the wall.



Pub.d 28. July 1785 by S. Hooper *Js. Newton Delt.*

ILEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE.

IFLEY, EYFLEY, OR YFTELE CHURCH.

THIS church ſtands in the hundred of Bullington, about two miles ſouth of Oxford, on the banks of the Iſis, near its junction with the Cherwell.

THIS edifice is undoubtedly of great antiquity; its maſſive conſtruction, its circular arches, and the ſtyle of many of its original parts, exhibit a very good ſpecimen of the ſtyle commonly called Saxon. The arch of its weſt door, which is richly ornamented, has among other decorations, two, ſomewhat reſembling the heads of kings, joined to the beaks of birds: this door has been engraved in one of Dr. Ducarrel's publications; I think his Anglo-Norman Antiquities; but the drawing is by no means accurate. The ſouth door, which is blocked up by a porch, is extremely beautiful; among the ornaments is the head of a Saxon king: within the church, there are ſeveral very fine circular arches, particularly a croſs one in the chancel, which building ſeems to have been enlarged by modern additions; there was a circular window over the weſt door; this, to judge from what remains, muſt have been very rich.

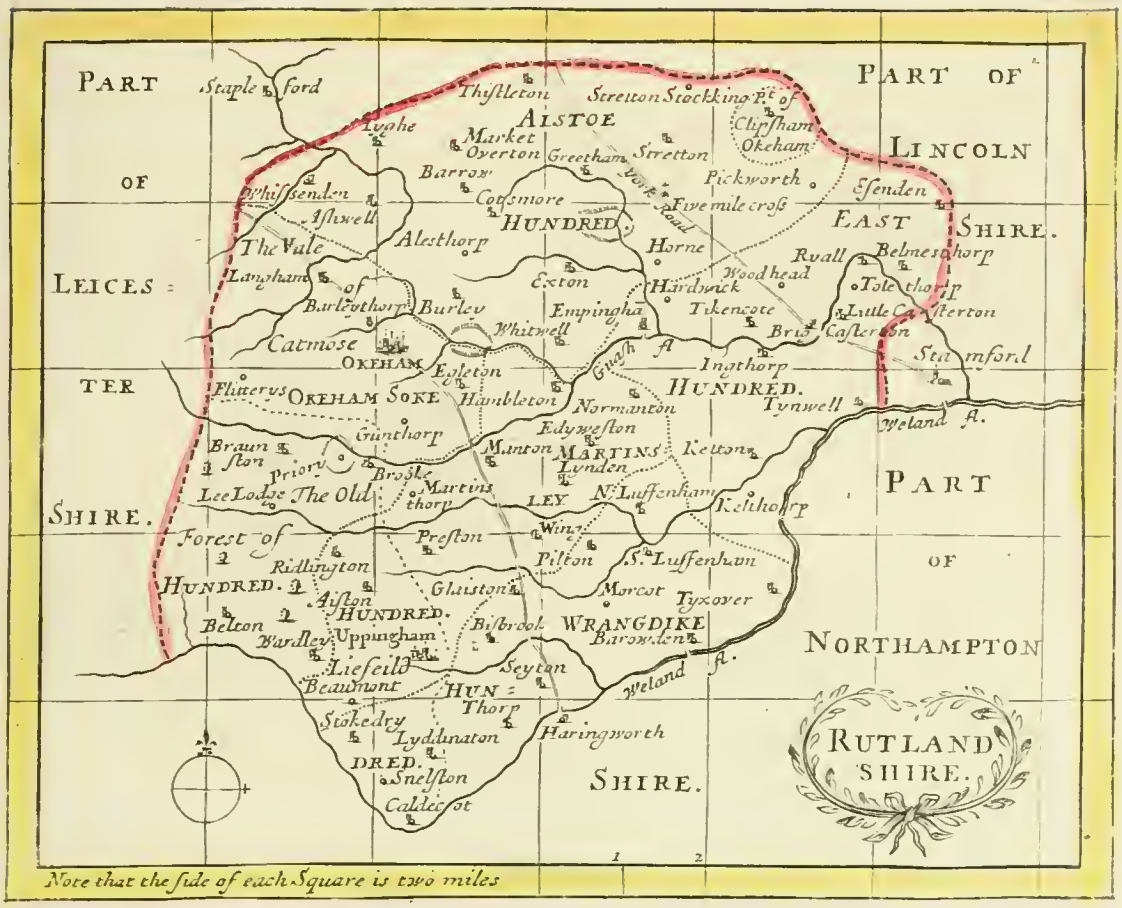
THE font is rather an uncommon one: the upper part conſiſts of a large block of black marble, poliſhed only in ſome places; its ſurface is a ſquare, each ſide meaſuring three feet ſeven inches, containing a baſon of a yard in diameter, lined with lead; it is ſupported by four ſhort and thick pillars, three of them fluted in a waving line, the other plain: this circumſtance, as well as thoſe of the colour and meaſure of the ſtone, are all nearly to be found in the

the ancient font, at the cathedral at Winchefter. The only remarkable monument in this church, is that of Arthur Pitts', who deceafed the 15th of May, 1579, from which the brafs plates have been long taken. This Arthur Pitts, and others of his name, dwelt in the impropriation houfe adjoining to the church, and were tenants to the archdeacon of Oxford.

This church, with its appurtenances, was, according to one of Anthony Wood's manufcripts, No. 8474, kept under the Mufeum at Oxford, given by Jeffry de Clinton to the canons of Kenilworth in Warwickfhire, alfo a yard land in Couley: and in No. 8505, it is faid this Jeffry de Clinton came in with William the Conqueror. Dugdale, among the charters of this priory, has one of Henry de Clinton, confirming the gifts of his anceftors, wherein he fays, "I alfo grant and confirm to them, the church of Yftele, and one virgate of land in Covele, with all its appurtenances and liberties;" the gift of Juliana de Sancto Remigio. This directly contradicts Wood, who fays it was given by Jeffry. The vicarage at prefent is annexed to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and valued in the king's books at 8l. per annum.

The yew tree, fhewn in this view, which exhibits the north-eaft afpect, feems fcarcely younger than the church. The fhaft of the crofs near it, is of no very modern workmanfhip. The manor of Yfele belongs to an hofpital at Donnington, near Newbury, Berks.

This view was drawn anno 1774, and was the only one that could be conveniently taken, the weft and fouth fides being encumbered with buildings of different kinds, or furrounded by private property.



Note that the ſide of each Square is two miles

RUTLANDSHIRE

IS an inland county, the ſmalleſt in Great Britain, belonging, before the arrival of the Romans, to the principality of the Coritani, and after their eſtabliſhment it was included in their province of Flavia Cæſarienſis. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. When Alfred divided England into counties, this county was included in Northamptonſhire: it is now in the Midland Circuit, in the dioceſe of Peterborough and province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire; eaſt by Lincolnſhire; weſt by Leiceſterſhire; and ſouth by Northamptonſhire It is 15 miles long and 10 broad, and about 45 in circumference; containing 110,000 ſquare acres, or 136 ſquare miles, having 19,560 inhabitants and 3263 houſes. It is divided into 5 hundreds, 48 pariſhes, with 10 vicarages, and has 111 villages and 2 market-towns, viz. Oakham the county town, and Uppingham. It ſends 2 Members to Parliament, pays 1 part of the Land-tax, and provides 120 men to the national Militia. Its principal rivers are the Guaſh and Welland, with ſeveral ſmaller rivulets. The moſt noted places are the Quarries, Old Foreſt of Liefield, Vale of Catmos, Witchley Heath, Five-mile Croſs, and ſeveral fine parks more than any county in England in proportion

to its bigneſs. It produces limeſtone, corn, cattle, ſheep, wool, and wood; and, though the ſmalleſt county, is the moſt fruitful of any in England. The air is remarkably good, and the ſoil rich, eſpecially the fertile vale of Catmos. This county was a part of Northamptonſhire, and continued ſo till about the time of the Conqueſt.

The only Roman ſtation in this county is ſaid by ſome to have been at Market-Overton, a village three miles from Okeham, and ſuppoſed to have been the Margidunum of Antoninus, where a great number of Roman coins have at different times been dug up. Others contend that Brig Caſterton is another ſtation, and ſuppoſe it to have been the Cauſennæ of the Romans. Dr. Stukeley ſays, Brig Caſterton happened moſt conveniently for a ſtation, being 10 miles from Durobrivis, but the Itinerary mentions not its name. However that be, it was fenced about with a deep moat on two ſides, the river ſupplying the other two. And here is a paſture called Caſtle Cloſe, at the corner of which the foundation of a wall has been dug up.

The only Roman military road that paſſes through this county is that from Cheſterton in Huntingdonſhire, through Northamptonſhire to Stamford, and enters this county the midway between that town and Brig Caſterton, from whence it goes northward by Five-mile Croſs, leaving Market-Overton on the left, to Grantham in Lincolnſhire.

The only ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy NOTICE are

Okeham Caſtle, and
Twickencote Church to the left of Brig Caſterton.



Tickincote Chapel, Rutlandshire.

TICKENCOTE CHURCH.

THIS church exhibits evident marks of great antiquity. Mr. Gough, in his Britiſh Topography, ſays that Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſed it to be the oldeſt church now remaining in England, and that it was built by Peada, ſon of Penda, king of Mercia, about the year 746. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at ſix pounds five ſhillings and eightpence. The advowſon was anciently in the abbot and convent of Oſveſton, in Leiceſterſhire, who, in the 28th of Edward I. preſented to it; and Sir Britius Daneys, then lord of the manor, pretending a right to it, preſented William his ſon. He however afterwards revoked his preſentation.

THE following account of this place is given by Wright, in his Hiſtory and Antiquities of Rutlandſhire:

"TIKENCOTE lies in the eaſt hundred; at the Conqueror's ſurvey, Grimbaldus held of the Counteſs Judith, three hides, bating one bovate, in Tichecote; the arable land was ſix carucates; in demeſne one, eight ſockmen, twelve villains, and one cottager; all poſſeſſing five carucates. Here was alſo one mill of 24s. and twelve acres of meadow, formerly valued at 30s. and then at 50s.

"IN the reign of Edward II. Britius Daneys was lord of this manour; which Britius Daneys was one of thoſe eminent perſons in this country, who in the 29th Edward I. received the king's writ of ſummons to attend him at Berwick upon Tweed, well fitted with horſe and armes, from thence to march againſt the Scots.

"IN the 18th Edward III. Roger Daneys did releaſe to Rowland Daneys his brother, and to his heirs, all his right in the mannour of Tikencote, and in all ſuch lands and tenements which did at any time belong to Britius Daneys in Empingham.

"IN the 10th Henry IV. it was found that John Daneys, ſon and heir of John Daneys, held of the king the mannour of Ti-

kencote, the county of Rotel, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, and two carucates of land, with the appurtenances in Horum (*i. e.* Horn) in the ſaid county, by the ſixth part of a knight's fee.

" In the 5th Edward VI. John Campynet and his wife obtained licence to alienate the mannour of Tikencote, in the county of Rutland, to John Bevercots and John Foxton, and their heirs, to the uſe of the ſaid John Campynet, &c. which mannour was held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice. But of later time a younger branch of the Wingfields of Upton in Com. Northampton, became lords of this mannour."——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.



Sparrow

Publish'd Jan.ʸ 14.ᵗʰ 1780 by J. Cooper

Stoke Castle, Shropshire.

SHROPSHIRE.

STOKE CASTLE.

THIS was rather a caſtellated manſion than a caſtle of ſtrength; it ſtands on the road ſide, between Biſhop's Caſtle and Ludlow; very little is mentioned reſpecting it by the topographical writers. Leland only ſays, that it was built like a caſtle, that it ſometime belonged to the Ludlows, and at the time when he wrote, was the property of the Vernons. The preſent owner is the Lord Craven, whoſe tenant lives in an adjoining farm-houſe.

BUCK, who has engraved this caſtle, gives the following account of it; from what authority I know not:—"This caſtle ſtands on the river Tearn; it anciently belonged to the family of Verdun; iſſue-male failing in Theobald de Verdun, it went by his daughter Elizabeth and her daughter Iſabel, by marriage, to Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby, who died in 17th Edward III. It continued in this noble family for many ſucceſſions, in that branch of it called *Ferrers of Tamworth*; but it is now in the noble family of Cravon, William Lord Cravon, of Haniſted Marſhal, being the preſent lord thereof," *i. e.* A. D. 1731, when that view was publiſhed.

THE entrance into this caſtle lyes through a wooden gateway, covered with lath and plaiſter, on ſeveral parts of which, more particularly on the inſide, are carved a number of very groteſque figures.

ALL the other parts of the building are of ſtone, except ſome other apartments on the north ſide, which appear more modern than the hall or tower.

THE hall is ſpacious, and is lighted by four large church-like windows, with pointed arches, and has a door on the eaſt ſide, of the ſame conſtruction. The hall is covered with ſtones cut like tiles, and ſeemingly in good repair. The tower conſiſts of a ſingle chamber on each ſtory, and on the north face has a re-entering angle, dividing it ſo as to have the appearance of a double tower.——This view was drawn anno 1785.



Combe Sydenham, Somersetshire.

Published 1 May 1783, By S. Hooper

Sparrow sculp

SOMERSETSHIRE.

COMBE SYDENHAM.

THIS is part of the remains of the manerial houſe of Combe Sydenham, in the hundred and pariſh of North Petherton, in the county of Somerſetſhire.

IT was purchaſed A. D. 1388, 12 of Richard II. by Richard de Sidenham a judge of the Common Pleas, and from him obtained the adjunct of Sidenham to its former name. This Richard was ſon of Roger de Sidenham, and had iſſue, Henry Sidenham, his ſon and heir, 19 Rich. II.

JOHN SIDENHAM, great-grandſon of Henry, married Joan, daughter and co-heir of John Sturton of Preſton, in the county of Somerſet, with whom he had the manor of Brimpton in that county, which the family ſeem afterwards to have made their principal ſeat: ſhe died 12 Ed. IV. He, the 8th of the ſaid reign, was ſeized of the manors of Sydenham, and Comb Sidenham, leaving Walter his ſon and heir, who died the year following. From this Walter was lineally deſcended Sir John Sydenham, Knight, who was living and poſſeſſed of Brimpton and Comb Sydenham, in 1623; whoſe ſon, Sir John, was created a baronet, and was anceſtor to Sir Philip Sydenham, the laſt baronet of the family, who repreſented the county of Somerſet in ſeveral parliaments. The baronetage, publiſhed 1727, gives Comb Sidenham as one of his ſeats. He died unmarried, 10th Sept. 1739, and the title became extinct. The eſtates probably devolved to the female line.——This view, which ſhews a gate of the old manſion, was drawn A. D. 1765.

SUFFOLK.

CLARE CASTLE.

THIS caſtle was moſt probably erected during the heptarchy; it being ſituated on the frontier of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, and cloſe by the borders of the kingdom of Eſſex; yet no mention can be found of it in hiſtory, until near two centuries after the union of the heptarchy into one kingdom, by Egbert; at which time, and during the reigns of Canute, Hardicanute and Edward, Aluric, an earl, the ſon of Withgar, was in poſſeſſion of it, and in the beginning of the tenth century, founded the church of St. John the Baptiſt in the caſtle, and placed therein ſeven prebends. Soon after the Norman conqueſt, this caſtle, and other lordſhips, and manors in the neighbourhood, were in the poſſeſſion of Gilbert of Clare, grandſon of Gilbert Earl of Breant, in Normandy, who, by a deed bearing date 1090, teſted at the caſtle called Clare, gave this church and prebends to the church of St. Mary of Bec, in Normandy. It appears that ſome of this family were in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and reſided here, from the date of this deed, until 1307. When Edward II. and moſt of the nobility of England were preſent at the funeral of Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. afterwards Philippa, daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, who had married the grand-daughter of Gilbert of Clare, and Joan d'Acres, brought this caſtle, with other poſſeſſions, to Sir Edmond Mortimer, earl of March; whoſe ſon, on coming of age, in the year 1405, found it in good repair, and amply ſtocked with rich furniture. On his death, without iſſue, in the 3d of Henry VI. the caſtle, town, and barony of Clare, with other large poſſeſſions, devolved to Richard, duke of York, father



Clare Castle, Suffolk

father of Edward IV. by whoſe acceſſion to the crown, theſe poſſeſſions became veſted and remained in the crown, through the reigns of Edward IV. and V. and Richard III. and by act of Parliament, 11th Henry VII. were confirmed to the king, and ſo remained till the 6th of Edward VI. when they were granted, together with the honour of Clare, and many other poſſeſſions in Eſſex and Suffolk, to Sir John Cheeke, but were re-aſſumed to the crown by Queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign. The caſtle and honour of Clare afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Jervaſe Elwes, of Stoke College, Bart. in the reign of Charles II. and it is now the property of John Elwes, Eſq.

The caſtle was reduced into its preſent form, by the family of Gilbert de Clare, and evidently, from its ruins, appears to be a Norman fortification. It remained till the beginning of the 15th century in good repair, but ſuffered conſiderably in the civil wars, between the two contending families of York and Lancaſter. It is now entirely in ruins; and, except the part of the keep and the wall, which is ſeen in the plate, ſcarce any veſtiges of walls remain, the ſcite of the whole fortification contains about 20 acres, once ſurrounded by water, and divided into an outer and inner bayley, the latter only ever ſurrounded by a wall. The hill on which the keep ſtands is about 100 feet high; there was a keeper and conſtable of the caſtle whoſe fee was 6l. 13s. 4d. The family of the Barnardiſtons were leſſees of the caſtle through ſome part of the 16th, and until near the middle of the laſt century: the preſent occupier of the ſcite is William Shaw, Eſq. of Clare.—— This plate repreſents nearly the weſtern view of the keep, and was drawn 1786.

THE

THE TOWN-HALL OF IPSWICH.

For the following Account of this building I am indebted to William Clarke, of Ipſwich, Eſq.

AT what time the hall was built is uncertain; but certain that it is a very, if not the moſt ancient building in this town: before it was uſed as a Guildhall, it was the parochial church of St. Mildred, and it appears to have continued ſo for near 200 years, after the granting the firſt charter by King John, A. D. 1199, and was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter's: There are three rooms under it which are now let as warehouſes.

ABOUT four years ago, a piece of the plaiſtering, in the middle of the front near the top, fell down and diſcovered a ſtone on which were the arms of England and France quartered, much defaced by time; a board has been put over it (of the ſame ſhape) with the arms painted upon it, at the private expence of one of the portmen.

ADJOINING the hall is a ſpacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens, formerly uſed at the feaſts of the merchants guild, &c. but are now let as workſhops; ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt or thoroughly repaired on the reſtoration of Charles II.

THE brick building at the end of the hall, appears to have been built about the year 1449. The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, in 1393, granted to the Burgeſſes of Ipſwich, a piece of ground in the pariſh of St. Mildred, 24 feet long and 18 wide; one head abuts towards the ſouth, and the other on the Cornhill, on which ground, the building now ſtanding was erected: there is an order made at a great court, 26 Hen. VI. that all the profits of eſcheator and juſtice of the peace, ſhould be applied towards the expence of the building at the end of the hall of pleas: the lower part is now a reſervoir for ſupplying part of the town with water.



Town Hall at Ipswich, Suffolk.



Walton Castle, Suffolk.

water, over that a lumber room, and the upper part is furniſhed with preſſes, &c. where the records of the corporation are kept.

THERE is not any painted glaſs, nor inſcriptions on the walls. ——This view was drawn anno 1769.

WALTON CASTLE.

THIS caſtle formerly ſtood on a high cliff, in Felix Stowe, at the diſtance of about one mile from the mouth of Woodbridge river, and 2 miles from Orwell Haven. Its remains in 1766, when this view was drawn, were only viſible at near low water, the ſea having gained ſo conſiderably on this coaſt as to waſh away the cliff on which it ſtood. A gentleman now living remembers the ruins of the caſtle to have ſtood at leaſt fifty yards within the extremity of the cliff.

TRADITION reports this to have been one of the Roman fortreſſes, erected by Conſtantine the Great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the eaſt of Britain, and built forts and caſtles to ſupply the want of them. The author of the Suffolk Traveller ſays, "There can be no doubt but Walton caſtle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman urns, rings, coins, &c. that have been found there. The coins that have been lately taken up here, adds he, are of the Veſpaſian and Antonine families, of Severus, and his ſucceſſors to Gordian the Third, and from Gallienus, down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain the caſtle had the privilege of coining money, for ſeveral dies have been found for that purpoſe."

HERE Holingſhead informs us, the Earl of Leiceſter landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and caſtle of Walton; and in 1176, ſays the ſame author, "Henry II. cauſed all ſuch caſtles as had been kept againſt him during the time of that rebellion (Walton named among the reſt) to be overthrown and made

plain

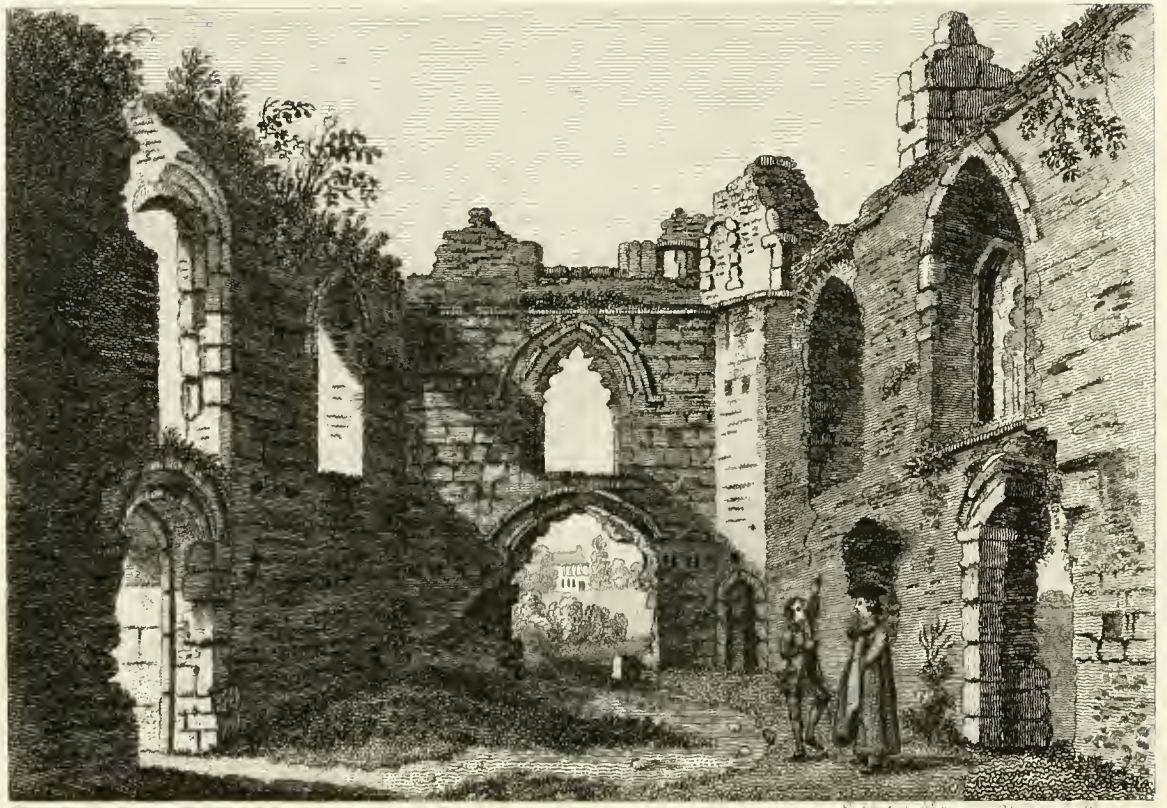
plain with the ground; and this was then ſo effectually done, that to prevent its ever riſing again, the ſtones of it were carried into all parts of Felixſtowe, Walton and Trimley, and foot-paths were paved with them on both ſides of the roads; in many places they ſtill remain entire, and ſome fragments of them are to be met with in all. At the ſame time the caſtle of Ipſwich was demoliſhed.

The ſtate of this ruin about the year 1722, is given in the following letter, read that year before the Antiquarian Society, and preſerved on their minutes: "Three or four miles off is Walton, where are ruins of an abbey, member of the priory of Clare; there is an old croſs with a date 612 cut on it, but ſuſpicious. Some diſtance eaſt of this town are the ruins of a Roman wall, ſituate on the bridge of a cliff next the ſea, between Landguard Fort, and Woodbridge river, or Bawdſey Haven; it is 100 yards long, five feet high above ground, twelve broad at each end, turned with an angle, it is compoſed of pebble and Roman bricks in three courſes, all round footſteps of buildings, and ſeveral large pieces of wall caſt down upon the ſtrand by the ſea undermining the cliff, all which have Roman brick. At low water-mark very much of the like is viſible at ſome diſtance in the ſea. There are two entire pillars with balls; the cliff is 100 feet high."

The meaſures given in the Suffolk Traveller differ from thoſe given by Dr. Knight. "Part of the foundation of the weſt ſide of it," ſays that work, "is ſtill to be ſeen, being 187 yards in length, and nine feet thick; it is called by the country people the ſtone works. How much longer it was we cannot judge, part of the ſouth end being waſhed away; and the ſea, which is daily gaining upon this coaſt, having ſwallowed up the ruins.

Such was the condition of it, about the year 1740; but ſince then, the ſea hath waſhed away the remainder of the foundation."

SURRY.



Inside of St. Catherine's Chapel, Surry.

SURRY.

THE INSIDE OF CATHERINE HILL CHAPEL.

THE inſide of this pictureſque little chapel is here delineated in compliance with the requeſt of ſeveral Surry antiquarians.

THE houſe ſeen at a diſtance, through what was once the great weſt door of the chapel, is the ancient manſion of the lords of the manor of Brayboeuf, now almoſt as much a ruin as the chapel itſelf. It was not long ago inhabited, and was the property of Tempeſt White, Eſq.

THE little door ſhewn on the north ſide of the weſt entrance, led up a ſtaircaſe to the top of the ſmall turret.——This view was drawn anno 1766.

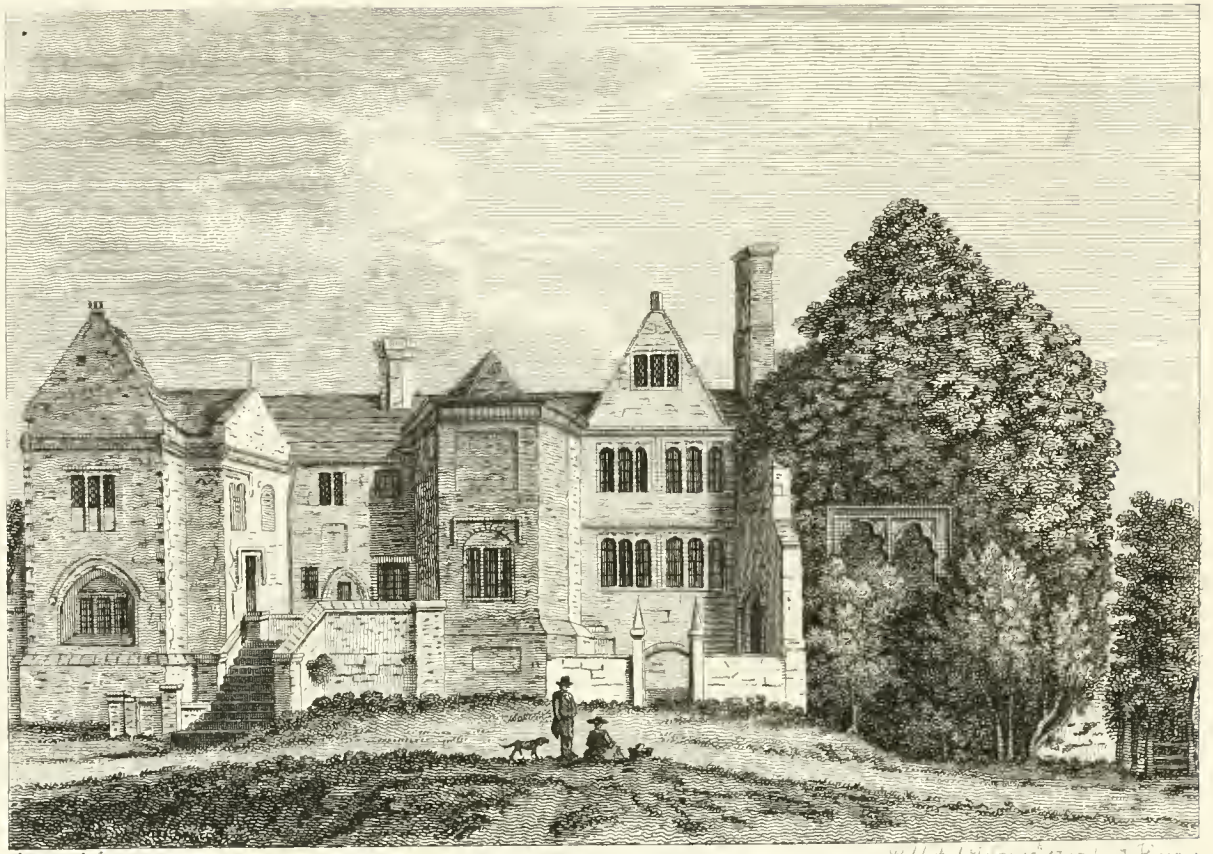
SUSSEX.

BREDE PLACE.

BREDE Place was formerly the manſion of the Oxenbregges, a very ancient and honourable family of this county. Several fine monuments of them are ſtill extant in different churches; two in particular, one a croſs-legged knight, at Winchelſea, and another in the pariſh church at Brede, on which is the recumbent figure of a man, compleatly armed, dated 1537: this was probably one of the reſidents at this manſion; it does not however appear that they were ever lords of the manor of Brede.

THIS building, which ſeems to have been erected at different times, is ſome part of brick and part of ſtone; the annexed view will give a better idea of its preſent ſtate than can be conveyed by words. Two armorial coats of the Oxenbregge family, painted on glaſs, are ſtill remaining in the windows, one of them with the collateral quarterings: the Gothic window, ſeen among the ivy, belonged to the chapel. Anno 1774, when this view was taken, the premiſes belonged to —— Fruin, Eſq. Leland in his Itinerary, vol. vii. page 139, has been guilty of a ſtrange miſtake: he ſays, "there is a croſſe in the middle of Bredbridg that devided Kent from Southſax;" whereas Brede is ſituated at leaſt ſix miles from the neareſt part of Kent.

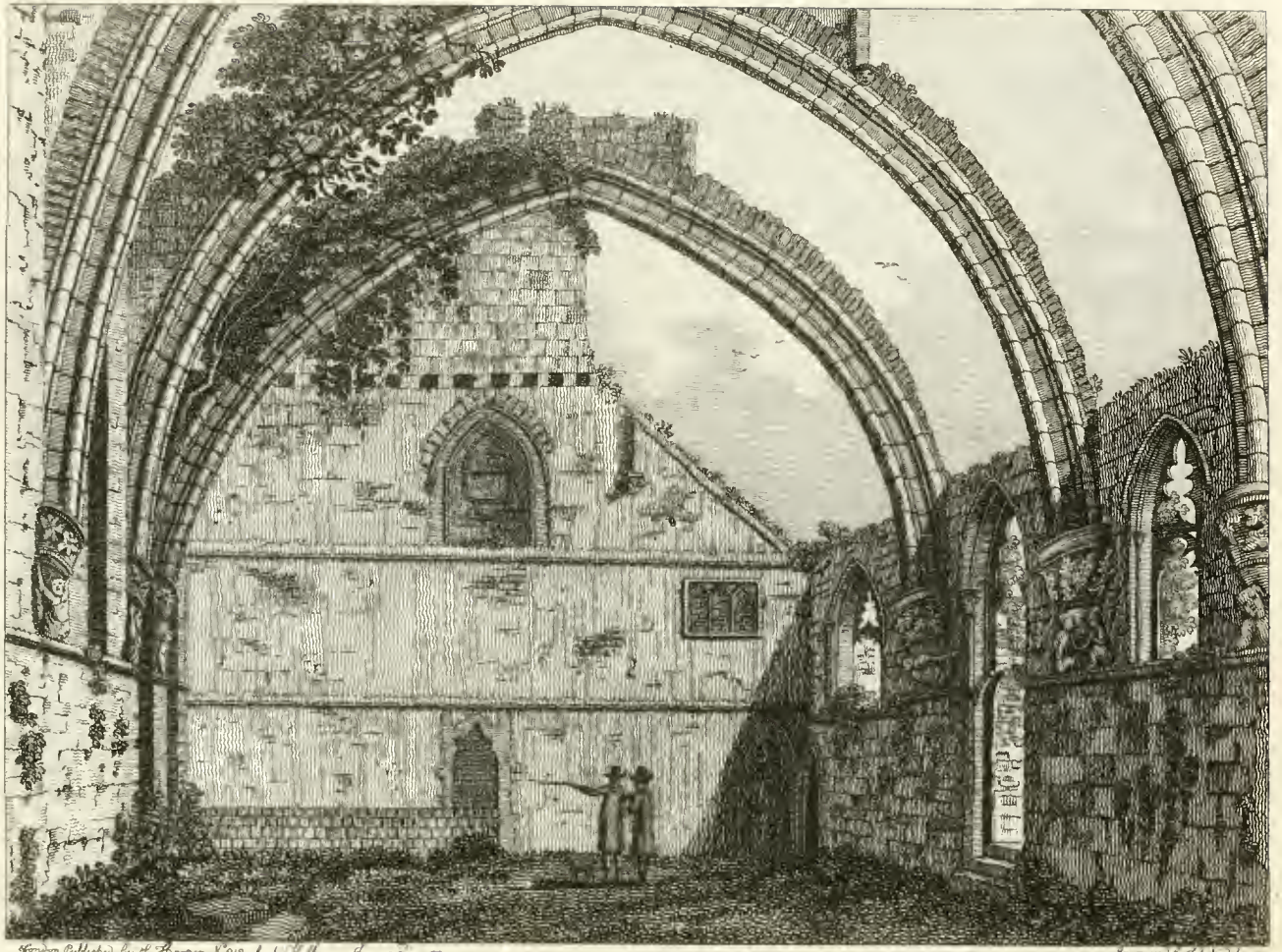
THE



Sparrow sculp

Brede Place Sussex.

Published June 12 1785 by J Cooper



Great Hall
Mayfield Palace Sussex.



Engraved by J. Neirt

Michelham Priory, Sussex. Pl. 1.

THE GREAT HALL IN THE PALACE OF MAYFIELD.

THE inſide of the ancient hall is here ſhewn as in its preſent ſtate: the part appearing like a Gothic door or arch, near the center of the upper end of the room, is the back part of the archiepiſcopal chair of ſtate, mentioned in Plate I.; it conſiſts of a number of little ſquares, each containing a roſe, elegantly carved; near the top are what ſeem to be traces of a Gothic canopy, with which it was covered; over it is a niche, ſuppoſed to have either contained or have been intended for a ſtatue; the window near it, over the door, belonged to the archbiſhop's chamber, from whence he could obſerve what was paſſing in the hall, without being preſent; a common circumſtance in many of the ancient manſions.

THE hall, as has been before obſerved in the general deſcription of this palace, meaſured ſixty-eight feet in length, and thirty-eight in breadth; its height was fully proportionable.——This view was drawn anno 1784.

MICHELHAM PRIORY.

PLATE I.

MICHELHAM Priory ſtands near the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, near the river Cockmore, in the rape of Pevenſey: it was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated (according to all the charters in Dugdale's Monaſticon) to the honour of the Holy Trinity: Speed gives it to St. Mary Magdalene. It was founded, Tanner ſays, at the beginning of

the reign of Henry III. other writers have it on the fourth year of that king. The founder was Gilbert de Aquila, who for the good of his ſoul, and the ſoul of Iſabel his wife, as alſo for the ſouls of his children, brothers and ſiſters, by his charter endowed this houſe, with divers lands, free paſtures, and privileges in his woods in this county; the church and lordſhip of Michelham, the churches of Haylſham and Legton, the park of Peverſe, and eighty acres of marſh land in Haylſham. Theſe and the donations of other benefactors, were confirmed by an inſpeximus of the 14th of Edward II. Not long before the diſſolution here were eight canons, whoſe yearly revenue amounted to 160l. 12s. 6d. Dugdale.—191l. 19s. 3d. Speed from Leland. The monaſtery was granted, 29 Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and afterwards, when by his attainder it reverted to the crown, King Henry VIII. in the 33d year of his reign, obliged William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, to accept it, with ſome part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Lewes, in lieu of certain manors, of his paternal eſtate, to which that king had taken a fancy.——This view was drawn anno 1784.

MICHELHAM PRIORY.

PLATE II.

TO the former account of this priory may be added, that it appears in the catalogue of Auguſtine monaſteries of canons regular, who were obliged to take protections 22d of Edward I. from that king.

ANNO 43d of Elizabeth, the ſcite of the priory, its dependencies, and the manor of Michelham, were conveyed by Herbert Pelham, Eſq, for 4700l. to the Lord Buckhurſt and Ciceley his wife, and their heirs for ever; and anno 1775, it belonged to Lord George Sackville Germaine.——This view was drawn anno 1784.

A BUILD-



P. Hurlstone, Jr. Nov. 1. Hugh Holborn London Sept. 1. 1793

Engraved by Js. Newton

Michelham Priory. Sussex. Pl. 2.



N W. View of a Building at Robertsbridge Abbey, Sussex.



Ruins at Crowhurst Sussex.

A BUILDING BELONGING TO THE ABBEY OF ROBERT's BRIDGE.

THIS building is ſuppoſed to have been part of the offices of the monaſtery of Robert's Bridge; which, according to Tanner, was built A. D. 1176, by Alfred de S. Martino. It was an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, dedicated to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and was endowed at the ſuppreſſion (about which time there were twelve monks) with 248l. 10s. 6d. per annum, Dugdale, or *clare*, 272l. 9s. 8d. *in totò*, and was granted 33 Hen. VIII. to Sir William Sidney.

THIS monaſtery is ſituated towards the eaſtern extremity of the county, in the rape of Haſtings and deanery of Pevenſey: ſome call it Rotherbridge, from a bridge laid there over the river Rother. This is, in all likelihood, its true name; nevertheleſs, it is generally called and written Robert's Bridge, or de Ponte Roberti.——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

RUIN NEAR CROWHURST CHURCH.

THIS ruin was probably a chapel or oratory, built by one of the ancient lords of this manor. There is no tradition by whom it was erected, at what time, or for what deſigned.

CRAWHURST, or Crowhurſt, was one of the many lordſhips poſſeſſed by Harold earl of Kent, in the reign of King Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by Domeſday-book. After the conqueſt it was ſeized by William, who gave it with divers other eſtates to Alan Fergant, earl of Brittany and Richmond, as a reward for his courage and conduct at the battle of Haſtings. It remained

remained in this family ſome time, and regularly deſcended to John earl of Brittany and Richmond, the laſt male of that family; who granted to Sir John Devereux, captain of Calais, 100 marks *per annum* for life, to be received out of the rents of this and ſome other manors in this rape: he dying without iſſue, his eſtates devolved to his ſiſter Joan, then widow of Ralph lord Baſſet of Drayton, who obtained the livery of the caſtle, county, and honour of Richmond.

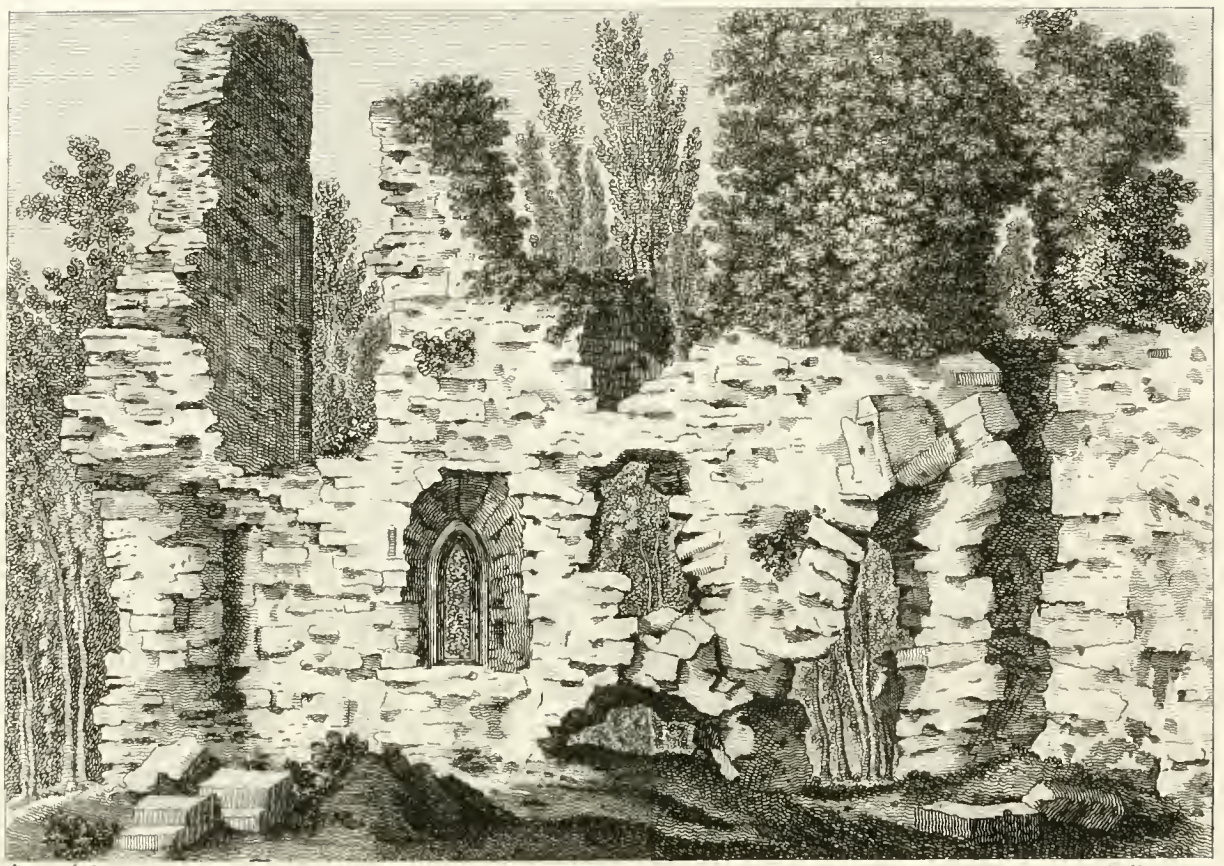
This manor at preſent belongs to one of the Pelham family, who has a ſeat on it.——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

SCOTNEY CASTLE.

SCOTNEY CASTLE is ſituated in the pariſh of Lamberheſt, cloſe to the weſtern ſide of the ſtream called the *Bewle*, which as is reputed here, divides the counties of Kent and Suſſex. It was an ancient caſtellated manſion of the manor of Scotney, which name it derived from that of its proprietor, who had another ſeat near Lid in Kent, called alſo Scotney. One of this family, Walter de Scotney, held it in the reign of King Henry III. and although he was tried and hanged at Wincheſter, A. D. 1259, for giving poiſon to Richard earl of Glouceſter, and William de Clare his brother, at the inſtigation of William de Valence, the eſtate does not appear to have eſcheated to the crown, but remained in that family till the middle of the reign of King Edward III. when it paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the family of Aſhburnham, one of whom was conſervator of the peace in the firſt year of King Richard II. and reſided at this place, which Mr. Haſted ſays, "*was then caſtellated.*" In the beginning of the reign of King Henry V. his ſucceſſor alienated it to Henry Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, one of whoſe mandates being dated from Scotenye, April 3, 1418, ſhews he occaſionally reſided at this place. With Florence, his niece, it came to the family of Darrells, who alſo lived



Scotney Castle, Sussex.



Sparrow Sculp.

Inside of Verdley Castle, Sussex

lived here; one of whom, John Darrell, Eſq. in 1774, conveyed this manor and ſeat, with the manor of Chingley, and other lands adjoining, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt, in Kent, to Mr. John Richards, of Robert's Bridge, who in 1779 again paſſed away theſe manors, the manſion of Scotney, and the farm adjoining, called Little Scotney, to Edward Huſſey, Eſq. the preſent proprietor of them. The houſe is ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones.

THE river, which at this place divides the counties of Kent and Suſſex, (ſays Mr. Haſted) once ran in the center of the ground-plat on which the houſe ſtands, which is ſtill reputed to be one half in Suſſex, and the other in Kent. It is a handſome ſtone building, and appears to be only one half of what was firſt intended to be built. It was moated round, and had a ſtrong ſtone gateway with towers, which ſeemed to be intended to guard the approach to it. The late Mr. Darrell pulled them (partly) down. ——This plate, which preſents the weſt view, was drawn 1783.

VERDLEY, VULGARLY CALLED FORDLEY CASTLE.

THIS ruin ſtands in the north-weſt corner of the county, in the hundred of Eaſtburne, and about three miles north of the village of that name.

VULGAR tradition reports it to have been a caſtle demoliſhed in one of the Daniſh invaſions; but its ſituation does not ſeem to give much ſanction to that opinion, as it ſtands in a deep woody bottom, commanded at a very ſmall diſtance all round, and ſo covered as not to be viſible till one is cloſe upon it: indeed, it is ſcarcely known in the neighbourhood that ſuch a building exiſts. Another tradition makes it to have been a mad-houſe belonging

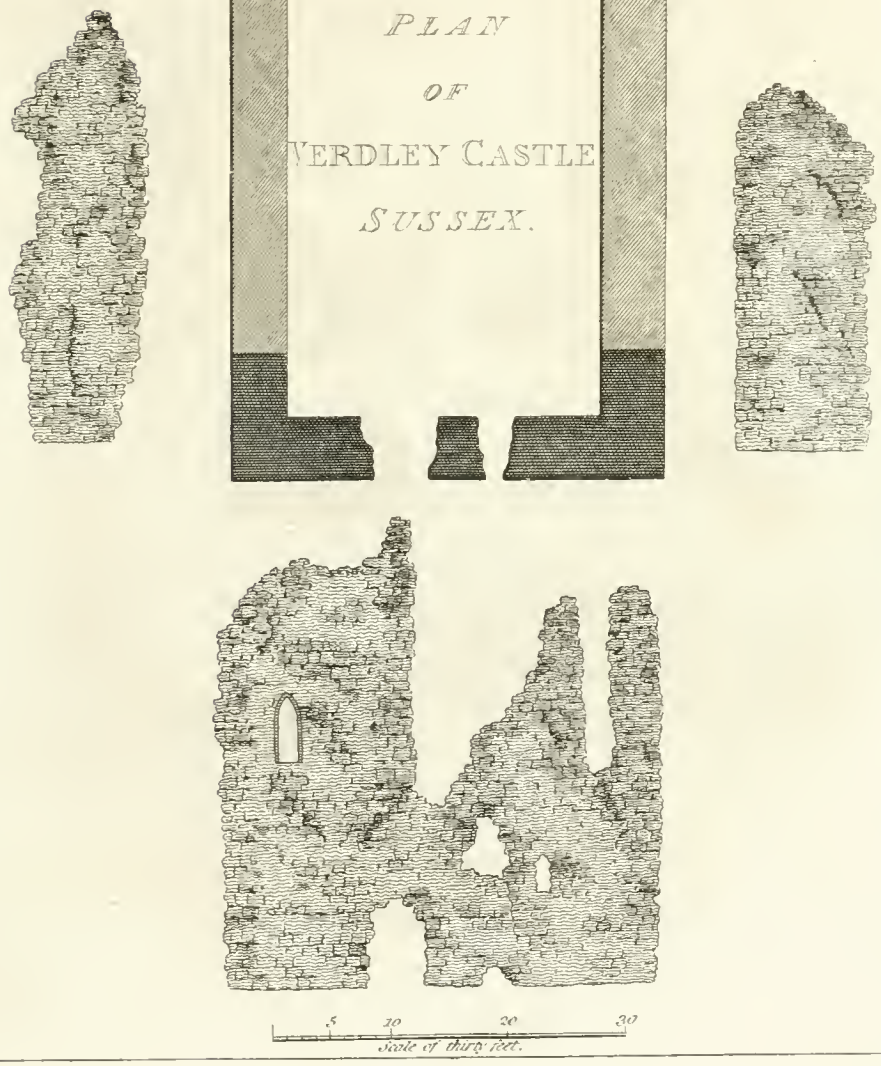
to

to the nunnery of Eaſtburne; but unleſs that houſe, which conſiſted of only five or ſix nuns, had much more than their proportionable ſhare of lunatics, this ſuppoſition cannot be likely; indeed it is not here mentioned as probable, but ſolely to ſhew how little is at preſent known about it. The building ſeems to have been rather too big and ſolid for an hermitage, for which its ſolitary and gloomy ſituation is admirably well calculated.

What it really was, appears impoſſible to aſcertain; as, after a moſt diligent ſearch in every book where an account of it might be expected, not even the ſlighteſt information could be obtained.

From a careful inveſtigation of the ruin, it may be diſcovered that it was a quadrangular building, nearly twice as long as broad, meaſuring on the outſide thirty-three feet four inches, by ſixty-eight feet. The parts ſtanding are the weſternmoſt end, with ſmall returns on the north and ſouth ſides; the firſt containing eight feet two inches, and the ſecond eleven feet ſix; the thickneſs of the walls about five feet four inches. Theſe and the other particulars are more clearly pointed out by the annexed plan. Near the door are ſome ſlight traces of a narrow-winding ſtair-caſe.

The manor of Verdeley, alias Boxton, in which this ruin ſtands, was held the 1ſt of Edward VI. by Sir Anthony Brown, by military ſervice, and is at preſent the property of his deſcendant, the Right Honourable Anthony Joſeph, viſcount Montague, by whoſe direction a way has been cut to it through the wood.——This view was drawn anno 1784.


PLAN
OF
VERDLEY CASTLE
SUSSEX.
5
10
20
30
Scale of thirty feet.



Sparrow sc. Published June 9 1787 by J. Harper.

Kenelworth Priory, Warwickshire. Pl:2.

WARWICKSHIRE.

KENELWORTH PRIORY.

PLATE II.

THE former plate ſhewed the ſouth front of this pictureſque little ruin, which ſeems to have been a gateway; this gives the appearance of its oppoſite or northern ſide, drawn on the ſame day.

ALTHOUGH it has been ſaid in the former account, that very little of the buildings of this priory are ſtanding, yet a number of the foundations may be traced in the adjacent cloſe, and the country people talk much of ſome monſtrous ovens that were ſtanding, within the memory of ſeveral ancient perſons living, about twenty years before theſe views were taken. When the hoſpitality kept by religious houſes, particularly thoſe of the larger kind, is duly conſidered, as well as the great number of poor daily relieved at their gates, theſe vaſt ovens and large kitchen chimnies, ſo frequently found, and ſo much talked of, ſhould not be entirely attributed to the gluttony of the monks, who, reprehenſible as they might be in ſeveral inſtances, were foully calumniated by the viſitors appointed by King Henry VIII. in order to make their diſſolution the leſs unpopular.

MAXTOKE CASTLE.

MAXTOKE is called, in the Conqueror's ſurvey, Machitone, and there ſaid to contain five hides of land, except one virgate, with woods a mile in breadth, and half a mile in length. One Alimundus was the poſſeſſor of it in Edward the Confeſſor's time; but after the Norman ſettlement it belonged to Turchil of Warwick, and his tenant Alnod. From ſome one of Turchil's deſcendants it was granted to the Limoſes, lords of Solihull, of which it was reputed a member, 15 Edward II. Amabil, the wife of John de Braoſe, was heir to John de Limoſey, the laſt heir-male, and had poſſeſſion of it after the deceaſe of his widow. She died without iſſue, and William de Odingſels, ſon of Baſilia her ſiſter, was found the next heir. He, in the 34th of Henry III. had a charter of free warren for all his demeſne lands here, and 13 Edward I. claimed by preſcription, a court leet, aſſize of bread and beer, &c. and was allowed them. He was ſucceeded by Edmund his ſon, who dying without iſſue, his inheritance came to be divided among his four ſiſters, of whom Ida, the eldeſt, marrying John de Clinton, had this lordſhip for her ſhare, and carried it into his family. He reſided at Amington, as his father had done, till after his marriage, and then had his ſeat here. He ſerved as one of the knights for the ſhire, in the parliament at Lincoln, and attending the king in his Scotch wars, ſo highly merited of him, that the king called him his beloved eſquire, and gave him an eſtate of 40l. *per annum* in Scotland, belonging to Malcolm Dromond, then in arms againſt him. He died 8 Edward II. and left two ſons, John and William.

JOHN was a knight and conſervator of the peace, 3 Edward III. and not long after was ſummoned to parliament among the barons, but it was thought by his brother's means: for William was a much more famous perſon, and being conſtituted juſtice of Cheſter,



J. Sparrow Sc

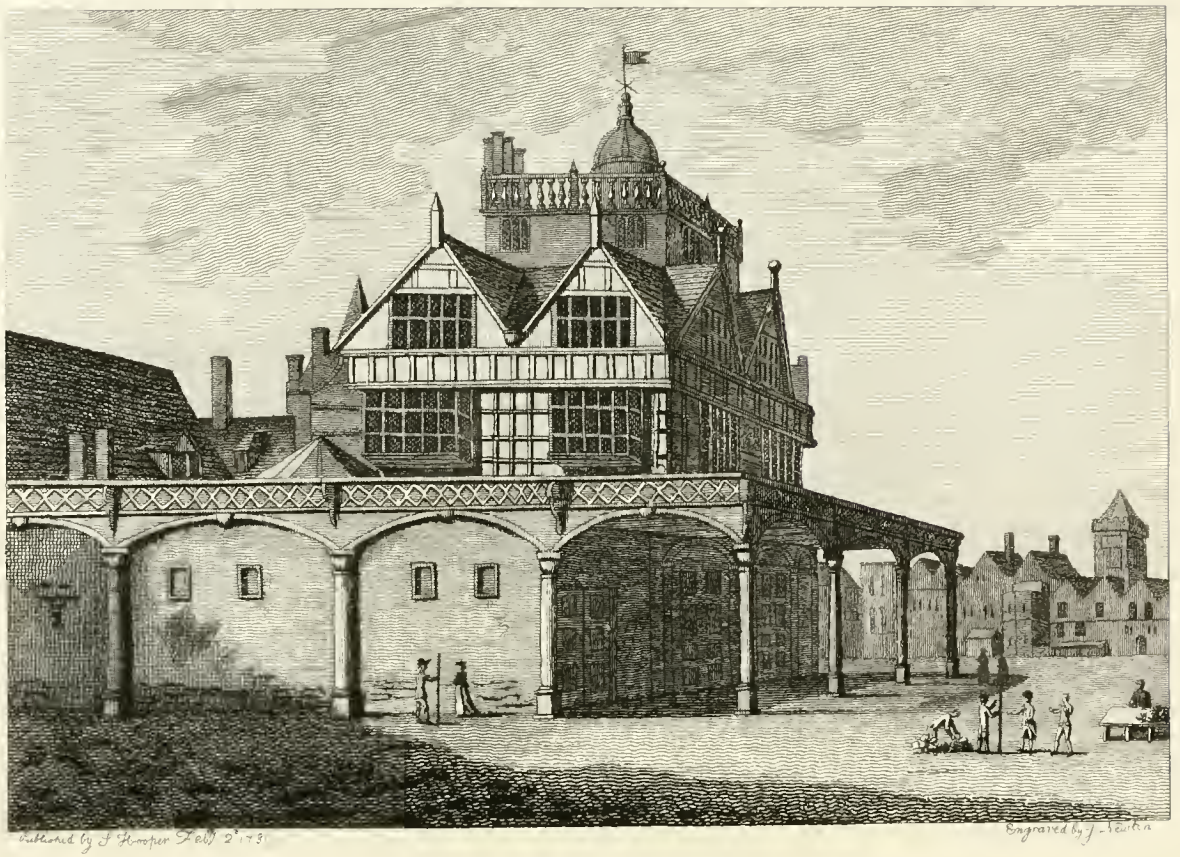
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Markstoke Castle, Warwickshire.

ter, he was admitted into the higheſt truſts, as conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, in which places he gave ſuch conſpicuous proofs of his conduct and fidelity, that he was ſummoned to parliament among the ſuperior nobility, and created Earl of Huntingdon. After which, being ſtill much in favour, he was conſtituted admiral of the weſtern ſeas, keeper of the king's foreſts ſouth of Trent, &c. and being thus highly honoured and enriched, he laid the foundation of a fair and ſtrong caſtle here, in a quadrangular form, for a ſeat for his nephew, Sir John Clinton, and his heirs, and made a park of the outwood. He died Auguſt 23, 1354, (28 Edward III.) and left Sir John Clinton, Knight, his brother's ſon, his heir. He was ſummoned to parliament from 31 Edward III. to his death, which happened 20 Richard II. leaving Sir William Clinton, Knight, Lord Clinton and Say, (his mother being one of the coheirs of the Lord Say) his grandſon and heir. He was alſo ſummoned to parliament among the lords, and much employed in public ſervices all his life, which ended 10 Henry VI. leaving John his ſon and heir, who paſſed away the inheritance of this caſtle and lordſhip ſoon after to Humphrey earl of Stafford, and Ann his wife, in exchange for Wiſhton and Wodeford, in Northamptonſhire.

The earl of Stafford being thus in poſſeſſion of this caſtle and manor, much adorned and ſtrengthened it, and conſtituted William Draicote conſtable of it; and being created Duke of Buckingham, obtained a licence of Reginald Boulers, biſhop of the dioceſe, to have the marriages of his children ſolemnized in his chapel there. To him ſucceeded in his honours, Henry his grandſon, upon whoſe attainder, 1 Richard III. the cuſtody of it was committed to Walter Grant, one of the queen's gentlemen uſhers; but that king being ſoon after ſlain in Boſworth field, King Hen. VII. made Wm. Truſſel, Eſq. his conſtable here, 'till Edward Duke of Buckingham had his father's eſtate reſtored to him, when John Harewell, of Waven-Wotton, Eſq. was made conſtable of it by that duke. He enjoyed it till the duke was attainted and executed for high treaſon, 13 Henry VIII. It was ſeized upon by

the king, and given by him to Sir William Compton, Knight, and the heirs of his body, to be held of the crown *in capite*, by knights ſervice, and to his poſterity. It continued till William Lord Compton, his great grandchild, ſold it, 39 Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Knight, keeper of the great ſeal, from whom Thomas Dilkes, Eſq. purchaſed it, 41 Elizabeth; one of whoſe deſcendants, William Dilkes, Eſq, is the preſent proprietor.—— This view was drawn anno 1773.



Council House, Salisbury.

WILTSHIRE.

THE COUNCIL HOUSE, SALISBURY.

THIS building, which has much the appearance of a German or Dutch Stadthouſe, ſtands in a corner of the market-place; it is built chiefly of timber, and conſiſts of four ſtories, crowned with a cupola. In the lower parts are held the law and crown courts; above is the council chamber, where the city juſtices meet every Monday for the determination of cauſes ariſing within their juriſdiction. The corporation alſo aſſemble here on public occaſions, or for the tranſaction of city buſineſs. The council chamber is ſpacious, and ornamented with the portrait of his preſent majeſty, one of Queen Anne, and divers others of benefactors to the city.

A MANUSCRIPT liſt of the mayors of Saliſbury, records the following particulars:

" 1573. WILLIAM DAVIS. Then was the elm cut down, that ſtood where the council houſe now ſtandith.

" 1579. THE poſts of the council houſe was ſet up on the eaſt ſide.

" THE preſent chair of the mayor has this date on it, (1585.) and the initial letters R. B. (Robert Bower) then probably it was completed and finiſhed.

" 1615. HENRY PRESTON. Then the council houſe began to be enlarged.

" 1658. THEN was the council houſe broken open, and the ſilver chains taken away.

" 1682. THEN were the firſt leads of the council houſe built.

" 1688.

" 1688. KING JAMES came into the market-place and made a ſpeech, in which he ſaid, that he would maintain the proteſtant religion as long as he had a drop of blood in his body, and immediately his noſe fell a bleeding. Then the croſs and crown was blown off from the council houſe.——N. B. Theſe ridiculous omens are mentioned by ſeveral ſuperſtitious writers.

" 1714. THEN was the council houſe beautified, and new rails put up in the top."

THIS building was almoſt deſtroyed by fire, which broke out Nov. 16, 1780, early in the morning, after the mayor's feaſt; and a bill has ſince paſſed in parliament, authoriſing the magiſtrates to collect tolls on different articles brought to market, for the repair or rebuilding of it.——This view was drawn anno 1777.

THE MARKET CROSS AT MALMSBURY.

THIS handſome ſtructure was, according to Leland, built at the expence of the townſmen of Malmſbury, ſometime about the reign of Henry VII.; his words are:

" MALMESBYRI hath a good quik market kept every Saturday.

" THERE is a right fair and coſteley peace of worke in the market-place made al of ſtone, and curiouſly voultid for poore market folkes to ſtand dry when rayne commeth. Ther be 8 great pillers and 8 open arches; and the work is 8 ſquare: one great piller in the middle berith up the voulte. The men of the towne made this peace of work *in hominum memoria*." Itin. vol. II. p. 27.

THE town of Malmſbury has produced ſeveral men of conſiderable eminence; particularly William of Malmſbury, the hiſtorian: Oliver of Malmſbury, by ſome called Elmer and Egelmer, a mathematician; and Thomas Hobbs, the philoſopher.

As the mathematician here mentioned, attempted an art now much cultivated, I mean the art of flying, a ſhort account of him will probably be agreeable to the reader:—Oliver of Malmſbury, otherwiſe

otherwiſe Elmer or Egelmer, was born within the precincts of the monaſtery of this place, of which he became a member as ſoon as he was qualified by age and education. After his ſtudies in humanity, he applied himſelf to the mathematics and judicial aſtrology; of his proficiency in the latter, he is ſaid to have given a proof, by his judgment upon a comet, which appearing ſuddenly, he thus ſaluted it in Latin, *Veniſti*, &c.; in Engliſh, "Art thou come? Thou art an evil to be lamented by many mothers, threatning England with utter deſtruction:" nor did he miſs the truth therein, though he lived not to ſee the accompliſhment of his prediction; for ſoon after William the Norman entered England with his victorious ſword, depriving many of their lives, more of their lands, and all, for a time, of their laws and liberties."

But though he thus clearly foreſaw the fate of others, he could not foreſee his own; for taking a fancy that, like Dædalus, he could fly, he made himſelf wings, and having raiſed himſelf upon one of the higheſt towers in Malmſbury, he took a flight from thence, and flew, as it is ſaid, a furlong, and then falling, broke both his thighs, and ſoon after died, anno 1060, five years before the coming of William the Conqueror. He is ſaid to have written ſome books of aſtrology, geometry, and other parts of the mathematics.——This view was drawn anno 1785.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

GREAT MALVERN PRIORY.

HERE before the conqueſt, in a great wild foreſt, was an hermitage, or ſome kind of religious ſociety for ſeculars, with an endowment by the gift of King Edward the Confeſſor. Some attribute this foundation to Urſo de Abetot, but Tanner thinks without ſufficient authority; firſt, becauſe of the entire ſilence of both the charters of King Henry I. in which the preceding benefactions are particularly recited; ſecondly, from the name, which ſeems very unlike that of a Saxon; and adds, that moſt probably this Urſo was a Norman, as one of that name came over with King William the Conqueror, who made him ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, and gave him ſeveral eſtates, which belonged to the Saxons before the conqueſt. About the year 1083, Aldewine, the chief of this community, was perſuaded by St. Wolſtan, biſhop of Worceſter, to aſſume the rule of St. Benedict; upon which he immediately ſet about procuring benefactions for the building and endowing a priory of that order. Giſlebert abbot of Weſtminſter, with the conſent of his convent, aſſigned ſeveral manors and eſtates for that purpoſe, at a yearly rent; according to the Lincoln taxation at 24l. 13s. 4d. wherefore this monaſtery was looked upon as a cell, or at leaſt as a ſubordinate to the abbey of Weſtminſter: it is nevertheleſs to be obſerved, that though the abbot of Weſtminſter always claimed the patronage, and upon that account, approved and confirmed the election of the prior, and at length got this priory wholly exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Worceſter; yet this prior and convent acted in the



Great Malvern Priory Worcestershire.

the management of their eſtates, &c. as an independent corporation.

This priory had divers noble and royal benefactors; among them, were Richard lord Clifford, Gilbert earl of Glouceſter, Oſbert and Richard de Pontibus, Sir Reginald Bray, the Kings Henry I. II. and III. Edward I. and Henry VII.

It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and as ſome add, to St. Michael alſo; and was valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 308l. 1s. 5d. ob. q. per annum, Dugdale; 375l. 0s. 6d. ob. q. Speed; and granted 36 Henry VIII. to William Pinnok.

The priory church now ſerves for parochial uſes, and has, or had very lately, great remains of thoſe beautiful painted glaſs windows, for which it was once ſo famous; among them were the portraits of King Henry VII. and his great favourite Sir Reginald Bray. The adjacent building here ſeen in the fore ground, was the priory gate.

Within this church is a very remarkable tomb, repreſenting an ancient knight recumbent on a plain table monument. He is compleatly armed in a hawberk, with the hood up; on his left arm a round ſhield, and in his right a battle-axe: the figure is broken off at the legs. The ſides and ends of the tomb are covered with tiles, five inches and a half ſquare, and one inch and a quarter thick; on ſome of them the arms of Corbet are depicted in yellow, whence this is ſuppoſed to be the monument of one of that family named Richard, erected before the fourteenth century: many of the ſame kind of tiles are be found in the pavement of the church: no date appears on this monument.——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

YORKSHIRE.

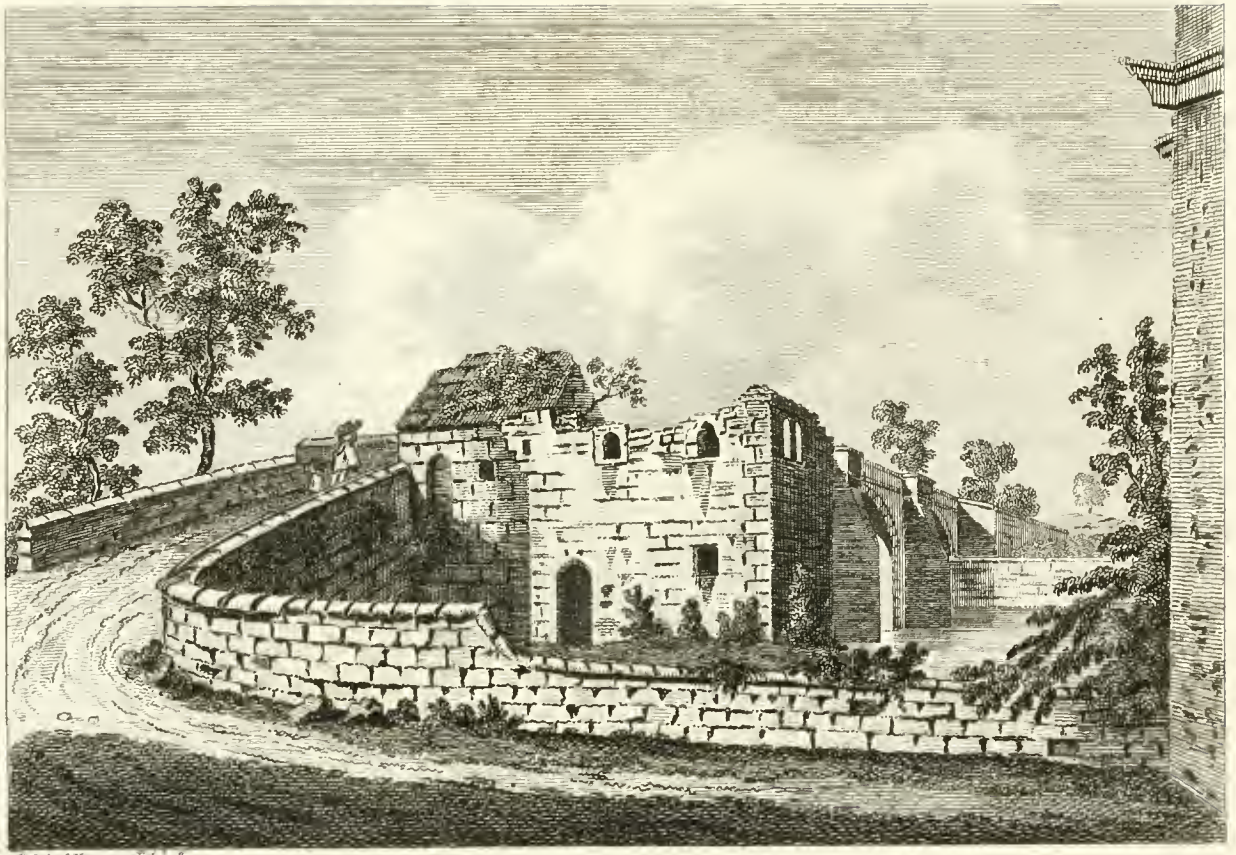
CATERRICK BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from a fall or cataract of the river Swale near it. Upon the ſouth end of this bridge was formerly a ſmall chapel or oratory, where, as tradition tells us, maſs was ſaid every day at eleven o'clock, for the benefit of travellers. By whom or at what time it was founded, is not ſaid or known. At preſent it is uſed as a coal magazine for the adjacent inn.

NEAR this place was the ancient Roman city of Catarracton, or Cataracta: many foundations of buildings, coins, urns, and other antiquities, have at different times been digged up hereabouts.——This view was drawn A. D. 1784.

EGLESTON ABBEY.

THIS, according to Tanner, was an abbey of Præmonſtratenſian or white canons, and not a priory, as it is called by Leland, and alſo in the Monaſticon, where it is placed among the Auguſtine, or black canons: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptiſt, founded probably by Ralph de Multon, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II, or in the beginning of that of King Richard I. It had revenues to the yearly value of 65l. 5s. 6d. in the whole, and 36l. 7s. 2d. clearly, or as in Dugdale, 31l. 8s.

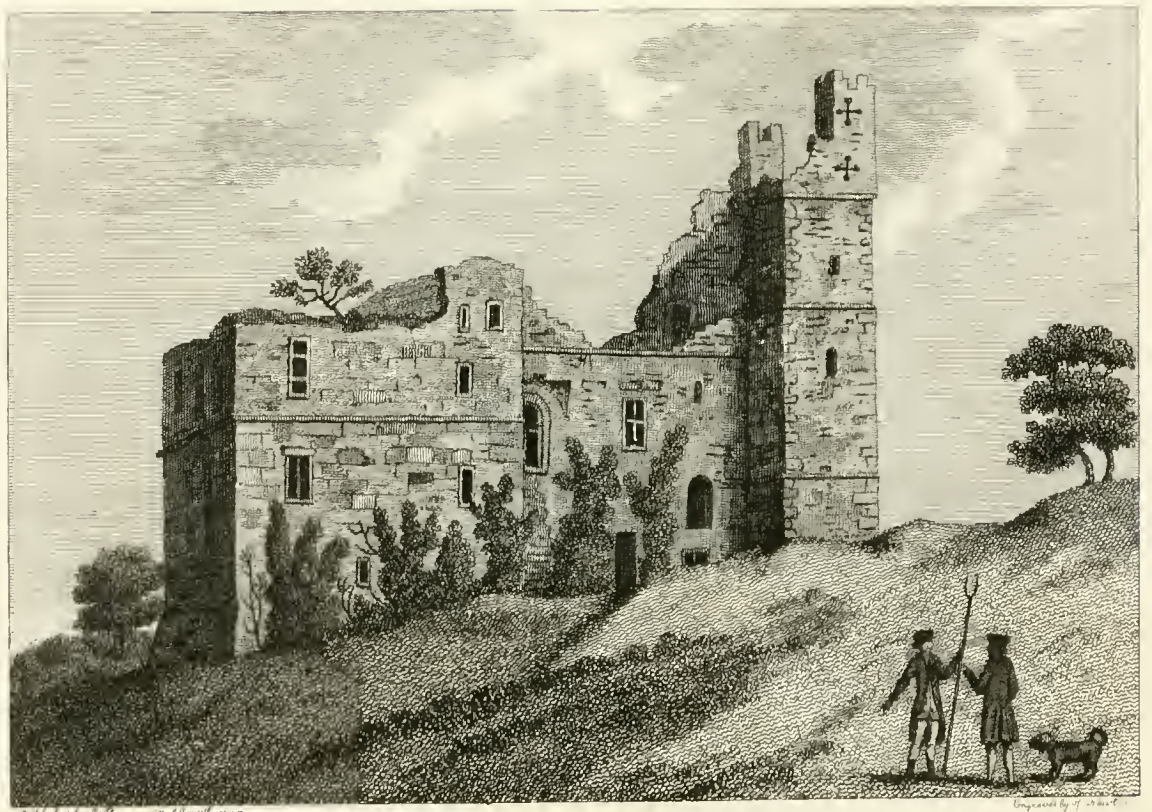


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Catrick Bridge, Yorkshire.



Egleston Abbey, Yorkshire.



Harwood Castle, Yorkshire.

8s. 3d. and was granted 2 Edward VI. to Robert Shelley, or Shelly. The following abbots of this houſe are recorded in Browne Willis's liſt of the principals of religious houſes, printed at the end of Tanner's Notitia: Robert, 1226; Hamo, 1255; John, died 1307; Thomas Dunelm, elected 1307; William, 1309; Bernard de Langton, elected 1313; John Englis was ſucceeded by John Welles, 1410; Thomas Moreton, 1412.

THE arms of this monaſtery were gules, three eſcallop ſhells argent.

LELAND, vol. I. p. 94, of his Itinerary, thus deſcribes the ſituation of this monaſtery: "From Bernardes caſtle over the right faire bridge on Teſe, of three arches, I enterid into Richmontſhire, that ſtill ſtreaceith up with that ripe to the hede of Teſe.

"FROM this bridge I ridd a mile on the ſtony and rokky bank of the Teſe, to the Bek called Thureſgylle, a mile from Barnardes Caſtelle, and ther it hathe a bridge of one arch, and ſtraite enterith into Teſe. The priory of Egleſton joinith hard to this bakk, and alſo hangyith over the high bank of Teſe. I ſaw in the body of the churche of Egleſtone to very fair tumbes of gray marble; in the greater was buried, as I learned, one Syre Raſe Bowes; and in the leſſer, one of the Rokeſbys."—This view was drawn 1786.

HARWOOD CASTLE.

ACCORDING to Camden, here was a caſtle before the reign of King John; but from the arms of the Aldburghs, which are carved in ſtone over the principal entrance, and in ſeveral parts of the ſmall chapel, it may be concluded, that Sir William Aldburgh either greatly repaired or built the principal part of the preſent caſtle, in the reign of King Edward III.

SIR WILLIAM died without iſſue-male, leaving two daughters, between whom his eſtates were divided. Elizabeth, the eldeſt,

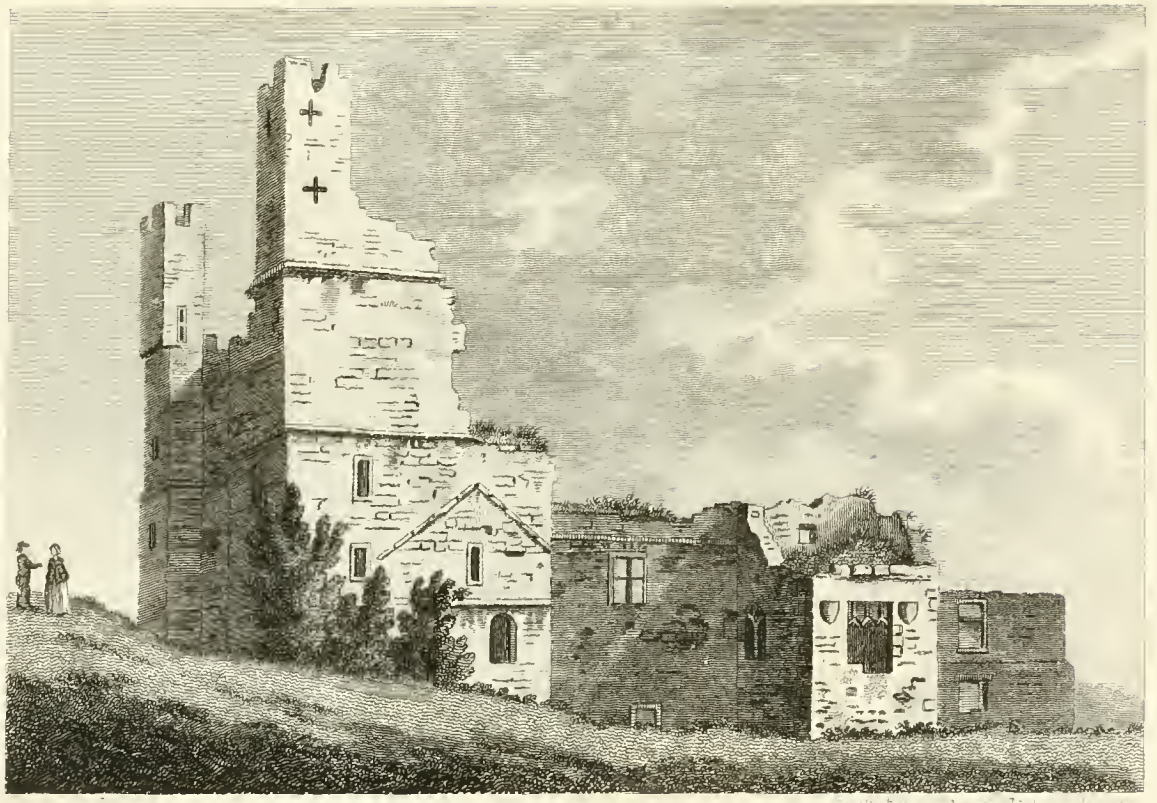
had for her moiety, this caſtle, &c. She married for her ſecond huſband, Sir Richard Redman, whoſe deſcendants ſeem to have made it their chief reſidence, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—In the twenty-firſt of that Queen, they diſpoſed of it to the Gaſcoines, of Gawthorp; the daughter and heir of that family marrying Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouſe, Eſq. whoſe grandſon was afterwards Earl of Stafford: that family having contracted great debts in the civil wars, in order to diſcharge them, this caſtle and eſtate were ſold to Sir John Lewis, and Sir John Culter, of parſimonious memory. The latter had the caſtle, which, for the ſake of the timber, he pulled down and reduced to its preſent ſtate. He left it to his only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Robartes, Earl of Radnor, with remainder in caſe of failure of iſſue, to his relation, John Boulter, Eſq. who, on her death, in the year 1696, inherited it: Of his heirs it was purchaſed about the year 1721, by Henry Laſcelles, Eſq. father of the preſent proprietor.——This view, which ſhews the weſt ſide, was drawn A. D. 1786.

HARWOOD CASTLE.

PLATE II.

THIS caſtle, from its preſent remains, appears to have been in figure a right angled parallelogram, having its ſides in the direction of the cardinal points of the compaſs. It has two ſquare towers on its ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt angles; the firſt conſiderably the largeſt. Near the north end of the weſt front, there is alſo a projection or flank, but none on the north ſide. The grand entrance was on the eaſt ſide, through a ſquare tower, a little to the north of the center of that ſide. This gate was juſt high enough for a man to enter on horſeback; within the gate is the groove for a large portcullis.

In



Harwood Caſtle, Yorkshire. Pl 2.

In the great room here, on the ground floor, in a recefs near the weft wall, is what feems to be an elegant altar tomb, from the ftyle of its architecture erected between the reigns of Edward I. and Richard II. This has given occafion to fuppofe this part to have been a chapel, and that the room was divided into two by a partition wall. Befides the arms of Aldburgh, mentioned in the former plate, different parts of this cafile are decorated with thofe of the following families: Sutton, Baliol, Thweng, Bordefley or Graunceſter, Conſtable, Rofs, Vipont, Ryther, Totheby, Fortibus earl of Albemarle, Lord Liſle or de Inſula, Fitzwilliam, Bellerve, Redman, Strickland, and Huddleſtone. From theſe, and divers other circumſtances, Mr. King, in his ingenious Hiſtory of Caſtles, ſuppoſes this to have been built by Robert de Liſle, in the time of Edward I. and afterwards improved and perfected by Sir William Aldburgh in the reign of Edward III.

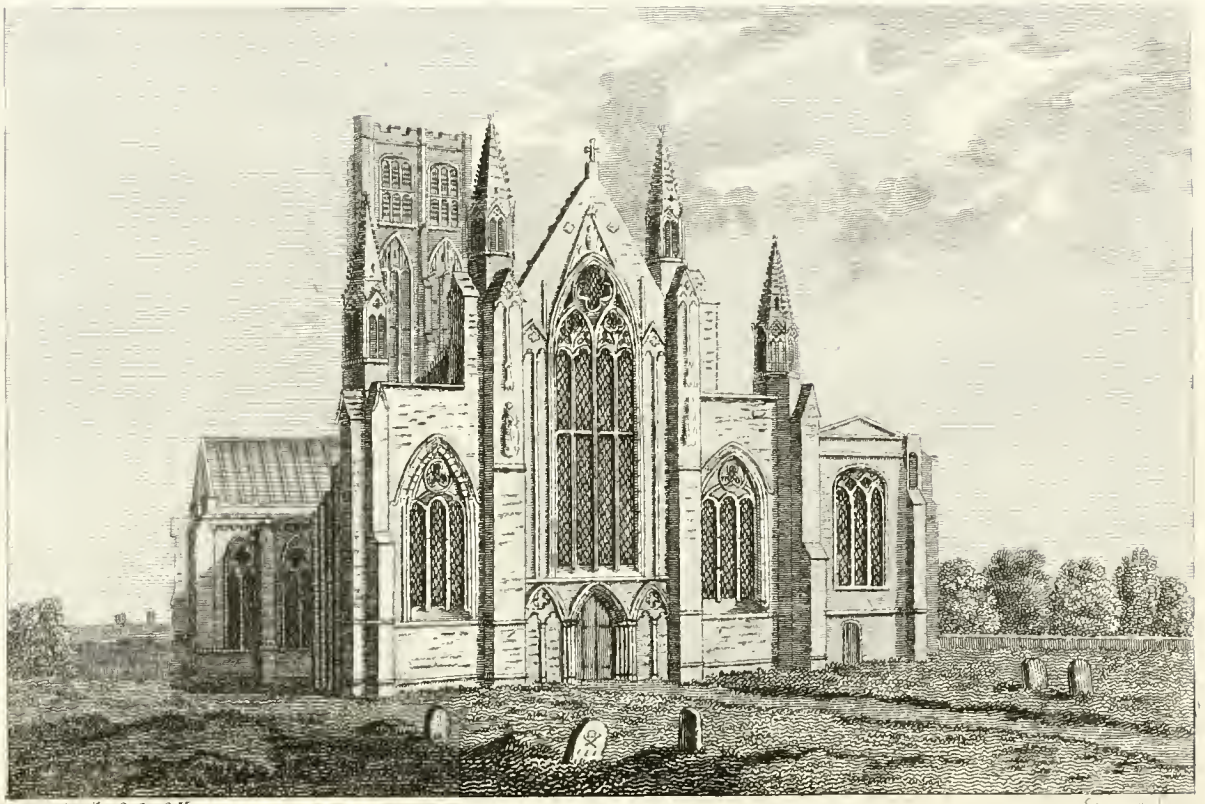
Sir William Dugdale ſuppoſes a little room in the tower, over the entrance on the eaſt ſide, to have been a chapel; which does not at all militate againſt that place where the tomb is, having been a chapel alſo; ſince one might have been for the public uſe of the inhabitants of the caſtle or garriſon; the ſmall one, an oratory for the lord of the caſtle or governor. The two towers on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt angles, conſiſted of four ſtories one above the other; the places for the floors of theſe rooms are yet to be diſcerned in the walls, and in every one of them was a fire-place and a window.

This view, which ſhews the eaſt ſide, was drawn A. D. 1786.

HELMSELEY OR ELMESLEY CASTLE.

Helmseley or Elmeſley, lyes in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the hundred of Rydale; it is called Ulmetum by Bede, probably from ſome remarkable elms; others name it Ham-lake. It was the lordſhip of Walter de Eſpec, who having loſt

loſt his only child, a boy, by a fall from his horſe, left all his eſtates (not ſettled on three religious houſes which he had founded) to his three ſiſters. The youngeſt marrying Peter de Ros, brought him this lordſhip, which remained in his family for divers ſucceſſions. One of theſe ſucceſſors, Robert, furnamed Furſan, built this caſtle; he had two ſons, William and Robert; to William, being eldeſt, he gave this caſtle; and to Robert the caſtle of Warke, with a baronry in Scotland. Helmſeley caſtle was in the family of Ros in the 13th Edw. I. when Robert, the third of that name, died ſeized of it, and left it to his ſon and heir William, who having done great ſervice in repelling the Scotch, King Edward II. gave him a tower in London to hold as appurtenant to this caſtle. In the 13th Edw. III. upon information that the Scotch meditated another invaſion, the king commanded Ros to repair to his caſtle at Ham-lake, and to remain there with his forces during the winter, for the defence of the northern parts. This William died poſſeſſed of this manor and caſtle 17th Edw. III. and his poſterity enjoyed it, till for want of iſſue-male, the females carried it into other families; but Margaret, the relict of the laſt John lord Ros, had this caſtle, and the manors thereunto belonging, aſſigned for her dowry, on condition they ſhould devolve to George duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. in caſe he ſurvived her; but he being put to death for high treaſon, they probably eſcheated to the king, with his other eſtates. They were in the crown in the reign of Henry VII. when that king made Charles, the natural ſon of Henry duke of Somerſet, conſtable of the caſtle. It afterwards belonged to the family of Manners, earls of Rutland, who held it for many generations, till by the marriage of the daughter of Francis earl of Rutland, with George Villars duke of Buckingham, it came into that family, where it remained till the year 1690, when the executors of the laſt duke ſold it to Sir Charles Duncombe, whoſe nephew built a fine houſe near the ſcite of the caſtle. The architect of that houſe was Vanbrugh. It is now the property of his ſon, Charles Duncombe, Eſq.



Pub 1 April 1785 by S. Hooper

Howden Church, Yorkshire.

Sparrow

THIS ruin makes a beautiful object in the park. The part here delineated was the keep or chief tower; at a firſt view, it ſomewhat reſembles that of Richmond in this county.

THIS caſtle appears to have been in a defenſible ſtate during the troubles of Charles I. for from the Parliamentary Chronicle, entitled "The Burning Buſh not conſumed," we learn, that Helmſley caſtle being beſieged by Lord Fairfax, a party of the royal horſe advanced from Skipton and Knareſborough in order to relieve it; but being repulſed, Nov. 12, and a large quantity of meal, ſalt, other proviſions, for that caſtle taken, about the 20th of Nov. (1644) it ſurrendered upon articles, with all the ordnance, arms, ſtores and ammunition, except what the garriſon marched out with according to agreement. In it were about two hundred men, nine pieces of ordnance, three hundred muſquets and pikes, ſix barrels of powder, and much money, plate, and other plunder; many of the common ſoldiers turned to the Lord Fairfax, whereof at leaſt forty went preſently to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Scarborough.——This view was drawn A. D. 1785.

HOVEDENE OR HOWDEN CHURCH.

THIS church ſtands in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, and in a diſtrict called Howdenſhire, exempt from the authority of the archdeacon, and ſubject to the dean and chapter of Durham. When it was built, does not appear. Tanner ſays, that Hugh, prior of Durham, obtained a bull from Pope Gregory IX. for the appropriating this church towards the maintenance of ſixteen monks. But upon further conſideration, Robert the biſhop of Durham, A. D. 1266, cauſed it to be divided into five prebends for ſecular clerks, *viz.* Hoveden, valued 26th Henry VIII. at 18l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 12l. clearly; Skelton, valued at 15l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 9l. clearly; Thorp, valued at 16l. 11s. 4d. in the whole, and 9l. 18s. 4d. clearly; Saltmarſh, valued

valued at 16l. 13s. 4d. in the whole, and 10l. clearly: and Barnby, valued at 16l. 6s. 8d. in the whole, and 9l. 13s. 4d. clearly. To theſe were added, not long after, a ſixth prebend, *viz.* Skipwith, valued at 18l. in the whole, and 13l. 6s. 8d. clearly. There were alſo ſix vicars, beſides chantry prieſts, in this collegiate church, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

THE following account of the church is given by Leland in his Itinerary: "The town of Howden, the only market of Howdenſhire, is of no great reputation. The collegiate church is auntient and meatly faire. Ther be five prebendes by theſe names, Hovedene, Thorp, Saltmarſch, Barneby, and Skelton. In the quire lieth one John of Hovedene, whom they caul a fainct, one, as they ſay, of the firſt prebendaries there.

"IT apperith by inſcription of a very fair ſtone, *varii marmoris*, that the bowelles of Walter Skerlaw, biſhop of Dirham, were biried in Howden chirche.

"THERE is alſo a tumbe in a chapel of the ſouth part of the croſs iſle of the chirch, of one of the Metehams.

"THE Biſhop of Dirham palace lyith on the ſouth of the chirch, wherof the firſt part at the entre is of tymber; the other three moſt of ſtone, and part of brike.

"CERTEN chirches of Howdenſhir do homage to Hoveden chirch.

"THERE is a park by Hovedene longging to the Biſhop of Dureſme yn the way to Wreſhil."

GENT, in his hiſtory of Ripon, thus mentions and deſcribes this church: "And it is with pleaſure I hear the worthy inhabitants of Selby are going to repair the weſt end of this ancient building, in danger elſe of falling. Happy had thoſe of Howlden (a town in the Eaſt-Riding, diſtant about ſeven miles from hence) been, had they done ſo before the eaſt part of their once handſome collegiate church of five prebendaries fell to ruins. It may not be amiſs to digreſs a little upon that lamentable ſight (in the weſtern part of which our holy reformed religion is now profeſſed) that ſuch a misfortune ſhould not have been prevented;

or

or at leaſt not ſome way better repaired. And as on the ſouth-eaſt ſide the chapter-houſe (which reſembles that of York, but leſs, having ſeven of the moſt curious arched windows, once, no doubt, adorned with painted glaſs as might vie with any in England), ſeems to be the next victim to time, the following ſmall ſketch is preſented, that an idea of it may be rendered to the reader, when the greater part of the beautiful original ſhall happen to be no more.

"THE high ſteeple of this church was built about the year 1390, to ſave the people in caſe of an inundation. It was leaded anew in 1709, Gabriel Whitacre and George Harriſon, church-wardens. Near one of the north pillars lyes a thick ſtone (under which the bowels of the once famous Biſhop Walter Skirlaw lye interred), with a croſs upon it, and this inſcription round it, *Hic requieſcunt viſcera Walteri Skirlaw, quæ ſepeliuntur ſub hoc ſaxo, anno Dom.* 1405. The eaſt part, or ancient choir, has been very magnificent, as appears by its venerable ruins, all the top fallen in, with much of the walls; ſo that it ſeems to be an epitome of confuſion in nature, either reſembling a turbulent ſea, or rather various mountains and rocks of curiouſly carved ſtone, forming hills and vallies, interſperſed with clinging moſs, embracing ivy, and ſpiral graſs. What remains of the lofty roofleſs walls ſhew to the admired but dejected ſpectator the moſt curious workmanſhip; as, on the ſouth part, the effigies of King David playing on his harp; St. Peter and St. Paul (the figures of theſe two ſaints being likewiſe at the weſt end); underneath the former is Dalilah cutting off Samſon's hair; David killing the lion, &c. The eaſt window (except that it had a little one over it) reſembled that of York Minſter; but the remains declare, in my humble opinion, infinitely more beauty as to its image-work; for yet are to be ſeen the effigies of St. Cuthbert, (to whom and St. Peter this church was dedicated), Biſhop Skirlaw, and other biſhops; a lamb, as a Chriſtian's coat of arms; St. Catharine with her wheel; Juſtice, &c. Near the ſouth door are the remains of a chantry, where the Saltmarſh's and Metham's families (a town bearing the

name of the latter near Howlden) do ſtill bury their dead. There, mixed among the ſtupendous ruins, are to be perceived the effigies of two knights-templars, no doubt of the ſaid families, with the repreſentation of a moſt beautiful lady. The choir fell down not many years ago; but in the wicked uſurper's time, the inner part was miſerably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down; ſome of the vile miſcreants, his ſoldiers, carrying the pipes, and ſcornfully ſtriving to tune them, as they proceeded towards Wreſſel, two miles from that place; three parts of which ſtately caſtle (anciently built by Thomas Percy, earl of Worceſter) they pulled down; two handſome turrets only remain; and in which caſtle divine ſervice is now performed, becauſe the wretches pulled down the church alſo (many ſtones of which are now to be ſeen mixed among the rubbiſh), leaving only the weſt end, in which hang two bells: and in the church-yard, now ſeeming as though a common paſture, the pariſhioners ſtill bury their dead.

"BUT leaving this ſolitary place, and a caſtle almoſt covered with ivy, ſituated near the pleaſant river Derwent, I return to Howlden church (the weſt part being appointed for divine ſervice), near which is a convenient ſchool."

MR. Pennant viſited this church very lately; with his permiſſion the following was tranſcribed from his notes:

"HOWDEN, a ſmall town, diſtinguiſhed by the ruin of its fine church in form of a croſs, length 251 feet, tranſept 100 feet; eaſt part quite a ruin; its windows ſuperb and elegant, arches pointed, columns adorned with fluting between. Tracery of ſide windows various.

"THE entrance to the eaſt part of the centre, three doors well ornamented, two niches each ſide the chief. A great altar tomb againſt a pillar with ſeveral arms, benefactors, &c. A plain ſtone, *Hic jacet Gwillelmus Maddi.*

"A COFFIN-LID, a croſs on it, ſides inſcribed, *Hic requieſcunt viſcera Walteri Skirlaw*, &c. He is ſaid to have built the ſteeple, at leaſt the upper part of it, 1390.

"CHAPTER-



Ravenſworth Caſtle Yorkſhire.

Pub. 12 May 1784 by S. Hooper.

" CHAPTER-HOUSE, a beautiful octagon, the tracery of the windows light and fine; the inside has thirty ſtalls, each under a Gothic arch; both thoſe and the back of the ſtalls enriched with beautiful ſculpture; over the door two rows of ſix niches each. The roof fallen in, through neglect, twenty years ago. Between the windows on the outſide, ſeveral ſhields of arms.

" IN the ſide chapel, called Metham's altar, is a tomb beneath an enriched Gothic arch. On the arch is a coat of arms; on the floor is a fine tomb of a knight croſs-legged, a ſhield, a mantle, his neck and head bare, ſhort hair; mourners and religious in niches round the tomb, and one perſon with a falcon. A lady in a looſe gown, croſs-legged; another croſs-legged knight, his head, cheeks, and neck, guarded with chain-armour ſticking quite cloſe, a fillet round his head, his breaſt ſet with roſes.

" THE manſion-houſe of the biſhops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, is near the eaſt end of the church, once a large pile, ſome part demoliſhed; ſeveral arms here. A great vault, perhaps a cloiſter, is ſtill ſtanding; behind the houſe is a large ſquare piece of land, moated round; in it is a canal and ſeveral trees, poſſibly once the garden and orchard."——This view was drawn anno 1770.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

PLATE I.

RAVENSWORTH Caſtle ſtands, or rather ſtood in the North-Riding of the county, and in the wapentake of Gilling-Weſt, three miles from the town of Richmond. Its ſituation and ſtate in Leland's time, are thus deſcribed by him in his Itinerary, vol. I. p. 96. " The caſtle, excepting two or three ſqware towres, and a fair ſtable, with a conduct commyng to the haull fyde, hathe no thing memorable." And vol. V. page 114. " Ravenſworth caſtle in a mares grounde, and a parke on a little hanging ground by it.

It is three miles by north-weſt from Richmont, and thereby is a pretty village: the Lord Parre is owner thereof, and by hit cummith a Bekke caullid Ravenſworth Bekke." Camden ſays, "It was encompaſſed with a good large wall, now fallen."

THE time of its erection is not known, but it is ſaid to have exiſted before the conqueſt, and at that period, together with the manor, to have belonged to a baron, one of whoſe ſucceſſors afterwards aſſumed the ſurname of Fitzhugh: the name of this baron was Bardulf; he in his old age, withdrew himſelf from the world, and became a monk in St. Mary's abbey at York, as did alſo his brother Bodin, at whoſe inſtigation he granted to that monaſtery the church of Ravenſworth in pure alms. The manor, caſtle, and eſtates were inherited by Akaris his ſon, from whom they ſucceſſively deſcended to his heirs; one of whom, Henry the ſon of Hugh, in the reign of King Edward III. took upon him the ſurname of Fitzhugh, borne afterwards by his ſucceſſors.

HE dying in the 43d year of that king's reign, was found ſeized of the caſtle with its appurtenances, the manors of Ravenſworth, Quaſſington and Clintes, which remained in his poſterity till the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. when John de Fitzhugh, 31ſt of that king, died ſeiſed of them: but ſoon after, in default of iſſue-male, they devolved to the female line, with whom they were carried by marriage into the families of Fines Lord Darce, of the South, and the Parrs, one of whom was poſſeſſor of it, in the reign of Henry VIII. when Leland wrote his Itinerary. ——This view was drawn anno 1779.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.

PLATE II.

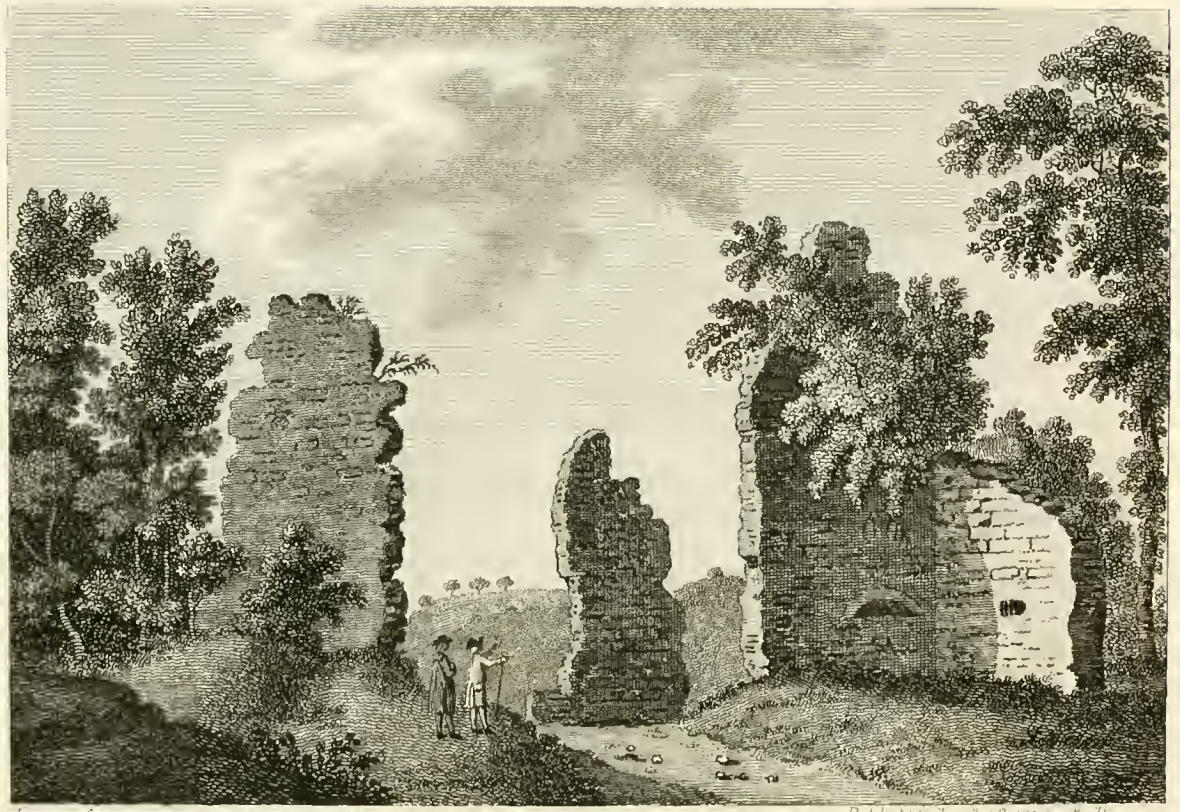
THIS view not only gives a more particular repreſentation of ſome of the principal remains of the caſtle, but alſo preſerves the appearance of ſome parts demoliſhed before the drawing engraved



Kirkby, or Kirby Ravensworth Castle, Yorkshire.



Chapel on the Bridge, at Rotherham.



Salley Abby, in Craven, Yorkshire.

graved of Plate I. was taken: theſe, report ſays, met the ſame fate, as, according to Swift, befel the metamorphoſed trunk of poor old Baucis; that is, were demoliſhed by a neighbouring clergyman to mend or enlarge his tythe barn.

On the two faces of the tower here ſhewn, and under the uppermoſt window, are ſome large letters, rendered illegible by the injuries of time and weather.

THE CHAPEL ON ROTHERHAM BRIDGE.

Of this picturesque little chapel I can obtain no farther information, than that it was in being in Leland's time, who mentions it in his Itinerary, but does not give its founder, or the time of its erection. "I entered (ſays he) into Rotherham, by a fair ſtone bridge of IIII arches, and on hit a chapel of ſtone wel wrought."

In 1778, when this view was drawn, the building was made uſe of for a priſon.

SALLAY, OR SALLEY ABBEY, IN CRAVEN.

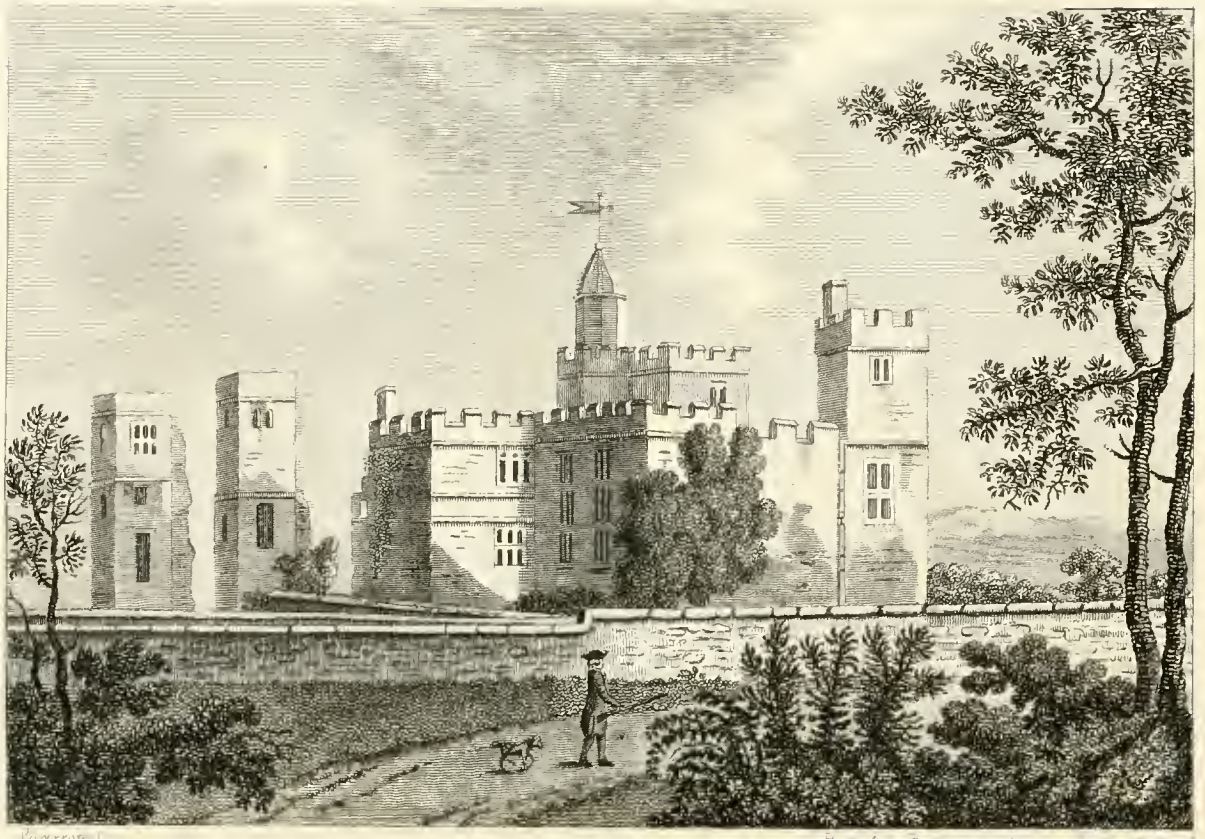
Sallay, or Salley, was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded A. D. 1146-7, to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, by William de Percy, the third of that name, who fought ſo valiantly againſt the Scots, in that battle called *Bellum de Standardo.*

His four ſons all dying without iſſue, his daughters became heireſſes. Maude, the eldeſt, married William earl of Warwick, and ſurviving him, was ſo great a benefactreſs to this houſe, that ſhe was accounted a ſecond founder, giving to them the church of Tadcaſter, with the chapel of Haſlewood, and a yearly penſion out of the church of Neuthon; as alſo one carracate of land lying in Catthon, where ſhe was born. All theſe.

theſe ſhe beſtowed for the benefit of the ſouls of her father, mother, huſband, Alan her brother, and Agne her ſiſter; and in conſideration of the badneſs of the air, and poverty of the ſoil, whereon her father had founded this abbey, which was ſo moiſt and ſo little viſited by the ſun, that their corn rarely arrived at perfect maturity. Something was added to theſe donations by Agnes de Percy, her ſiſter and heir, but much more by William de Percy her grandſon, who gave them his manor of Giſburne, with the foreſt; reſerving to himſelf and heirs, the freeholders of the manor, and a right of hunting in it, on paying twenty marks yearly, upon condition they ſhould add ſix monks to their former number, who were to pray for his ſoul, and the ſoul of Hellen his wife. He alſo gave them the patronage of the priory of Selbred in Suſſex. William Vavaſor confirmed to theſe monks the benefactions of his father Malgarus Vavaſor, and alſo added of his own gift a mill at Hansfleet placing his confirmation with his body on the altar of the Bleſſed Mary of Salley; providing thereby, that in caſe he ſhould happen to die within the kingdom of England, his body ſhould be buried in this abbey. John de Lacy, conſtable of Cheſter, was another benefactor to this monaſtery, anno 1223, for which the convent, with unanimous conſent, voted him and his heirs for ever, partners and partakers of the merits of all the works, which the goodneſs of our Saviour ſhould vouchſafe to perform by them or their ſucceſſors.

This abbey was plundered, and part of it burnt down by the Scots in their wars, and afterwards rebuilt, but by whom is uncertain. William Trafford, the laſt abbot, refuſing to ſurrender his monaſtery to King Henry VIII. was hanged at Lancaſter for his oppoſition. The monaſtery, at the ſuppreſſion, was found worth 147l. 3s. 10d. per ann. Dugdale; but 221l. 15s. 8d. per ann. Speed ex Leland.

In 1774, when this view was taken, only ſome ſtraggling walls of this monaſtery were ſtanding.



Snape Hall, Yorkshire.





Tanfield Castle, Yorkshire.

SNAPE HALL, NEAR BEDALE.

THIS edifice belongs to the Earl of Exeter, which is nearly all the information I have been able to procure concerning it. Snape Caſtle; probably this building is mentioned by Leland in theſe words:—" Snape, a godly caſtel, in a valley longing to the Lord Latimer, and II or III parkes welle wodid abowt hit. It is his chefe howſe, and ſtondith a II mile from Great Tanfeld."—— This view was drawn A. D. 1787.

TANFIELD CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is ſituated in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the wapentake of Halikeld.

THE manor of Tanfield belonged in very early times to the family of Fitz-Hugh; Amice, daughter and heir of Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, carried it in marriage to Robert Marmion; which Robert, in the 16th of King John, gave to that king 350 marks, and five palfreys, for licence to marry the ſaid Alice. Robert Marmion, the laſt of this line, being an infirm man, and having no iſſue, by the advice of his friends gave Avice, his youngeſt ſiſter, in marriage to Sir John Grey of Rotherfield, Knight, on condition that the iſſue of this marriage ſhould bear the ſurname of Marmion. Robert Lord Marmion, the ſon of this pair, had only one daughter, named Elizabeth; who by marrying Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, of Ravenſworth, carried the manor and caſtle of Tanfield, and other great eſtates, to that family. Richard lord Fitz-Hugh, the laſt of this line, died without iſſue, 4th Henry VIII. leaving his eſtates to Alice, the eldeſt daughter of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, his grandfather, and wife of Sir John Fines,

Fines, Knight, ſon of Richard Lord Dacres, and Sir Thomas Parr, Knight, ſon of Elizabeth her ſiſter.

Upon the diviſion of the eſtate, the caſtle and manor of Tanfield were allotted to the Parrs; and by the attainder of William Parr, marquis of Northampton, eſcheated to the crown, where they continued till the reign of King James I. who granted them, with many other eſtates of large value in the county of York, and elſewhere, to his favourite Lord Bruce, of Kinloſſe, maſter of the rolls, anceſtor of the earl of Ayleſbury, who now (A. D. 1787.) enjoys them.

In the 8th of King Edward II. John Lord Marmion, had licence from the king to make a caſtle of his houſe called the Hermitage, ſituated in Tanfield Wood, which caſtle ſeems to be a diſtinct building from that near the church, the ſubject of this enquiry; and probably ſtood in a moſt romantic and ſecluded ſpot, oppoſite to Hackfall, and where in modern times the earls of Ayleſbury have erected a hunting ſeat.

Respecting the building or demolition of the caſtle, whoſe remains are here delineated, little or nothing can be collected either from hiſtory or tradition. The latter, indeed ſays, that when Tanfield Caſtle was deſtroyed, the materials were purchaſed by ſeveral of the neighbouring gentry. and that the earl of Exeter's houſe at Snape, and the ſeat of Wandisford's at Kirklington, were built with them. The part now ſtanding appears to have been a gate-houſe.

In the church of Weſt Tanfield are divers monuments of the family of the Marmions there buried. A chantry was founded there by Maude de Marmion, after the marriage of her daughter Avice with Sir John Grey. It conſiſted of a maſter or warden and three prieſts to pray for her own and her huſband's ſouls, for the ſouls of Robert her ſon, and alſo for the good eſtate of Avice de Grey, and Sir John Marmion, her ſon and heir, with Elizabeth his wife, and all their anceſtors.——This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

ISLE



Tinwald, in the Isle of Man. Pl. L.

ISLE OF MAN.

THE TINWALD.

PLATE I.

THE Tinwald is an artificial mount covered with turf, having ſteps cut on its ſide, I think the ſouth, for aſcending to the top; from hence all new laws made for the government of the iſland are promulgated, and from it are called *Acts of Tinwald.* The word *Tin*, or *Ting*, in the Iſlandic language, ſignifies an aſſembly of the people; and *Wald* a field or place. There is neither hiſtory nor tradition reſpecting the erection of this mount, which probably is of great antiquity. It is ſurrounded by a ditch and earthen rampart, including an area of the form of a right angled parallelogram, within which, at the end facing the ſteps is a ſmall church, where, previous to the publication of any new law, the chief magiſtrates attend divine ſervice.

THE entrance into this area was through ſome upright ſtone jaumbs covered with tranſverſe impoſts, ſomewhat like thoſe at Stonehenge; moſt of theſe impoſts are now down.

THE Tinwald ſtands about three miles from the town of Peele, in the high road leading from thence to Douglas.——This view was drawn anno 1774.

THE TINWALD HILL.

PLATE II.

THIS view preſents the north ſide of the mount, and the church mentioned in the former plate. At a diſtance are ſeen one of the lofty mountains, of which there are ſeveral in this iſland.——This view was drawn anno 1774.

DRUIDI-



The Tinewald in the Isle of Man



Druids Temple found in the Island of Jersey.

DRUIDICAL TEMPLE IN THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

PLATE I.

THIS temple is ſituated on the top of a pretty high rocky hill, near the town of St. Helier. It was covered with earth, perhaps done by the Druids to ſecure it from profanation by the Romans; in that ſtate it had much the appearance of a large barrow or tumulus. It continued thus hidden till the colonel of the St. Helier militia procuring the ground to be levelled for the more convenient exerciſe of his corps, the workmen diſcovered and cleared it.

AN exact model of this curious piece of antiquity was made on the ſpot, and ſent to General Conway, governor of the iſland, from which, by the favour of the Hon. Mr. Horace Walpole, theſe drawings were made. There was no ſcale to this model, neither were the cardinal points of the compaſs marked; but from an account and plan communicated to the antiquarian ſociety, the whole ſeems to have been of very ſmall dimenſions; this temple itſelf, compared to many ſtructures of the ſame kind, being very little more than a model.

Many other Druidical monuments have been diſcovered here, and in the neighbouring iſlands of Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark; but moſt of them have been pulled down, and uſed for building or repairing fences; this however proves that none of them were very large.

THIS

THIS temple conſiſted of a circle of about twenty feet diameter, formed by rude unhewn ſtones ſet upright, and when entire, had within it ſix cells covered at the top, and open inwards towards its center, called *Cromlehs*; the area of the largeſt of theſe was about four feet three inches ſquare, its heighth three feet ſeven inches; another of leſs area meaſures four feet in heighth: one of theſe cells, on the north-eaſt ſide, has been demoliſhed; whether by the workmen in the diſcovery, or otherwiſe, is not certain.

To this circle, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, is attached a covered entrance, the uprights compoſed of many rough ſtones ſet parallel to the diameter, and covered at the top by four equally irregular; this paſſage meaſures on the inſide about fifteen feet in depth, five feet three inches in breadth, and four feet four inches in heighth. About five or ſix feet ſouth-eaſt of the entrance is a ſingle ſtone that ſeemingly belonged to the temple.

THIS view ſhews the weſtern ſide of the circle looking towards the inward opening of the covered paſſage or entry.——It was drawn 1786.

DRUIDICAL TEMPLE.

PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the ſouthern ſide of the temple, with the profile of the paſſage, and the ſmall detached ſtone mentioned in the general deſcription.

Two medals were found here, one of the Emperor Claudius; the impreſſion on the other obliterated by time.

ABOUT fifty yards ſouth from the temple, are five places in the form of graves, lined with ſtone on every ſide, but not paved; their direction eaſt and weſt.

END OF VOLUME EIGHT.



DRUIDS TEMPLE, IN THE ISLE OF JERSEY. Pl 2

S. Sparrow sculp.

Published 1787 by S. Hooper



N. Dance delin.t

FRANCIS GROSE. Esq F. A. S.

F. Bartolozzi. sculp.t

Publ.d as the Act directs 3 Nov.r 1787 by T. Hooper

TO THE

PUBLIC.

IT is with the profoundeſt gratitude, for the many indulgencies I have experienced from the encouragers of this work, that I inform them it is at length finiſhed; and hope I have, on my part, fulfilled my promiſe, that the Supplement ſhould be better executed than the preceding volumes. It now only remains for me to mention the aſſiſtance I have received in deſcriptions and drawings, for which I here beg leave to return my moſt hearty thanks.

BURNHAM ABBEY, in Bucks, plates I. and II.; Leiceſter Abbey, plate II.; the Gate in Old Ford, Middleſex, called King John's Houſe; the ruins near Crowhurſt; thoſe at Robert's Bridge, both in Suſſex; Egleſton Abbey, and Harwood Caſtle, plates I. and II. in Yorkſhire, were all drawn by James More, Eſquire.

LUTON TOWER, Bedfordſhire, and Cardigan Caſtle, were drawn by Paul Sandby, Eſq. and, by Mr. Grimm, Pontifract Church, Roach Abbey, Clifford's Tower, and the Chapel on Rotherham Bridge, Yorkſhire; Bolſover Caſtle, Derbyſhire; the two plates of Beaurepaire, or Bear Park; Gretham Hoſpital; St. Cuthbert's Oratory, on Coquet Iſland, and Monks Weremouth, all in Durham; Tinemouth Priory, Northumberland; the Biſhop's Palace, Lincoln; Lanthony Priory, Monmouthſhire, and the Epiſcopal Palace at Southwell. Arundel Caſtle; the inſide of Bodiam Caſtle; Brede Place; the Crypt at Boſham Church; the Town Hall of Chicheſter, the Vicar's College, at the ſame place; Eaſtburne Priory; the four plates of Hurſtmonceaux; the Great Hall

at Mayfield Place; Stanſtead Place; Verdley Caſtle and Plan; Winchelſea Gate; Ipres Tower at Rye, all in Suſſex; from the collection of William Burrell, Eſq. for that county. The caſtle of Longharne, Llanſtephen, Caernarvon, and the Gate of Pembroke Caſtle, with the Monaſteries of Haverford-Weſt; Strata Florida, Margham, and the Palace of St. David, were likewiſe drawn by that ingenious artiſt.

To my ingenious friend, Samuel Lyſons, Eſq. F. A. S. I am obliged for the following drawings: the Croſs at Iron-Acton; the Kitchen of Stanley; St. Leonard's Priory; St. Swithen's Church, Glouceſterſhire; Uſke Caſtle, Monmouthſhire; Stoke Caſtle, Shropſhire; Charlecombe Church, Somerſetſhire; plate III. of Malmſbury Abbey, and Malmſbury Croſs, in Wiltſhire; Great Malvern Priory, Worceſterſhire; Brecknock, Montgomery; Penline and St. Quintin's Caſtles; the Cathedral of St. Aſaph, and Powis Caſtle, plate II.

By Samuel Ireland, Eſq. I was favoured with his drawing of Medenham Abbey, Buckinghamſhire; and by the Rev. Mr. Street, with the drawing and account of Warblington Caſtle, Hants; to Mr. Day, junior, of York-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, I am indebted for the two views of the Chapel in the Savoy; and to Mr. Richards for that of Combe Sydenham, Somerſetſhire.

The views of St. Germain, plate I.; Port Eliot and Trematon Caſtle, all in Cornwall, were drawn by Mr. Payne of the drawing-room in the Tower, who bids fair, as an artiſt, to arrive at great eminence in his profeſſion.

The view of Haghmond Abbey in Shropſhire, was drawn by Mr. Ruſſel, and that of Tickencote Chapel (by permiſſion) from a view, taken on the ſpot, by Mr. Carter of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

To Thomas Pennant, Eſq. I am obliged for the following drawings taken by his draughtſman Mr. Moſes Griffiths: The Caſtle of Newark, Nottinghamſhire; Beaumaris Caſtle, plate III.; the Great Gate of Caernarvon Caſtle; Clynog Church; Dolwydellan Caſtle; Llandegai Church; Denbeigh Caſtle; Bangor Mona-

Monachorum; Flint Caſtle: Dolforwyn Caſtle: Montgomery Caſtle, plate II. and the Tinewald Hill, in the Iſle of Man, plate II.

St. Germain's Church, plate II. I owe to the favour of the Reverend Mr. Chancellor Carrington, of St. Helion's, near Exeter. It was drawn by the Hon. Miſs Eliot. To him likewiſe I am obliged for a deſcription of that venerable edifice.

Maxtoke Castle, Warwickſhire, was engraved from a drawing made by that well-known artiſt, Mr. Miller; Ravenſworth Caſtle, Yorkſhire, from a view taken by my worthy friend the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks of the 70th regiment.

Snape Hall, Helmeſley Caſtle, Caterick Bridge, the Keep of Richmond Caſtle, Ravenſworth Caſtle, plate II. Tanfield Caſtle, and the Vignette to the ſixth volume were all taken from the drawings of Mr. Rowe of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire.

The Abbey of Sallay in Yorkſhire, and King John's Houſe at Clypeſton, in Nottinghamſhire, were drawn by my much reſpected friend Major Hayman Rooke; Knareſborough Caſtle, Yorkſhire, by ——— Tarrent, Eſq. of the corps of engineers, and communicated by Thomas Maude, Eſq. and the Church of Walton-on-the-Naize by Mr. Beck, of the drawing-room in the Tower; Clare Caſtle, Suffolk, by the Rev. Mr. Jones; and the deſcription was given me by Tho. Ruggles of Clare, in Suffolk, Eſq.

Mayfield Place, Plates I. and II. were drawn by that excellent draughtſman Mr. Kenyon, author of the Antiquities of Herefordſhire. The plan of Richmond Caſtle was made by Mr. Bailey, whom I have before mentioned; he alſo drew Branſpeth Caſtle, Durham.

Eastbury House, Waltham Abbey, Rye Houſe, plates I. and II. and Latton Priory, with the deſcriptions, were all given me by ——— Forſter, Eſq. to whom I have had occaſion in a former volume to make my acknowledgments for ſimilar favours. The drawing of Our Lady's Mount, near Lynn, in Norfolk, was ſent me by the late Rev. Mr. Tyſon; for the account I am beholden to Governor Pownal.

For

For Plate I. of Leiceſter, I am obliged to Mr. John Throſby of that place, and for St. Sampſon's Church, in the Iſle of Guernſey, to J. Goſſelin, Eſq. of that Iſland. Queenborough Caſtle was taken from an original drawing by Hollar, and the view of Caſtle Cornet, before its demolition by the blowing up of the magazine, from an ancient drawing; and Plate I. of Reſtormel Caſtle, from an original picture belonging to the owner, ——— Maſterman, Eſq.—All the reſt of the views were drawn by myſelf.

13th Sept. 1787.

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——— Abbot's Tower	Ditto	6
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H		
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K		
Kenelworth Caſtle, pl. 1 and 2, and Plan of ditto	Warwick.	6
—— Priory, pl. 1.	Ditto	6
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—— de Pratis, Abbey of, at Leiceſter, pl. 1 & 2.	Leiceſter.	8
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—— Priory, ditto	Ditto	4
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Name of the Abbey, Caſtle, Monaſtery, Priory, or Ruin, &c.	County where ſituated.	Vol.
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——— Inſide ditto	Ditto	8
——— Old Fort ditto	Ditto	8
——— and Mount's Bay	Ditto	8
——— or the Vale Caſt.	Guernſey	6
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Monnow Gate and Bridge, Monmouth	Monmou.	3
Montgomery Caſtle, pl. 1 & 2.		7
Monuments, pl. 1 to 9.		1
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N

Naworth Caſtle, pl. 1 and 2.	Cumber.	1
Netley Abbey, pl. 1 and 2.	Hants	2
——— Abbot's Kitchen	Ditto	2
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——— Caſtle	Notting.	4
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Norham Caſtle	Northum.	4
Norwich Caſtle	Norfolk	4

O

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Old Kitchen, Stanton Harcourt	Oxfordſh.	4
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P

Palace Gate, Canterbury	Kent	3
——— of the Archbiſhops of York, at Southwell	Notting.	4
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Peele Caſtle	Ditto	6
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Pendennis Caſtle	Cornwall	8
Pengenick Caſtle	Ditto	8
Penline Caſtle	Glamorg.	7
Penrith Caſtle, and Plan of ditto	Cumber.	1
Pentraeth Chapel	Angleſea	7
Pevenſey Caſtle, pl. 1 and 2.	Suſſex	5
Pickering Caſtle	Yorkſhire	6
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Q

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R

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——— Abbey, at Ballaſalley	Ditto	6
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S		
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T.		
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U.		
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V.		
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——— Hermitage, and Plan of ditto	Ditto	4
Warwick Caſtle, & Plan of ditto	Warwick.	6
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Wenſlaw or Winſley Church and Bridge	Yorkſhire	6
Wenney or Ewenny Priory	Glamorg.	7
Weſt Gate, or St. Matthew's, Ipſwich	Suffolk	5
Weſt Gate, Canterbury	Kent	3
Weſt Cowes Caſtle	Iſle of W.	2
Weſt Abbey, Malling	Kent	3
Weymouth, or Sandford Caſtle	Dorſetſh.	2
Whitby Abbey, pl. 1 and 2.	Yorkſhire	6
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——— Church	Suffolk	5
——— Caſtle	Ditto	5
Wincheſter's (Bp of) Houſe, Waltham, pl. 1 and 2.	Hants	2
Wincheſter Caſtle	Ditto	8
——— Old Minſter, now the Cathedral	Ditto	8
Windſor Chapel, (St. George's)	Berkſhire	1
Winifred's (St.) Well, Holywell	Flintſhire	7
Wolſey's (Cardinal) College-Gate, Ipſwich	Suffolk	5
Wolverley Caſtle	Hants	2
——— Chapel	Ditto	2
Wreſſel Caſtle	Yorkſhire	6
Y.		
York Bridge, over the Cuſe	Ditto	6

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

AUTHOR's Addreſs to the Public to follow the County Index to Vol. VIII.
Author's Portrait to be placed before his Addreſs.
Ancient Armour, Plate of, to face Page 51 of the Preface.
Architecture to face Page 111 of the Preface.
Architecture, Saxon and Gothic, to face page 125 of the Preface.
Barfreſton Church to face Page 113 of the Preface.
Contents of the Preface to follow the Introduction, Vol. I.
Druidical Antiquities, Plate of, to face Page 135 of the Preface.
Fonts, Plate of, to face Addenda to the Preface, Page 160.
Frize of Alderbury Church, Oxfordſhire, to face Page 112 of the Preface.
Grand Door of Barfreſton Church to face Page 111 of the Preface.
Hermit and Knight, emblematical Plate, to face the Introduction to Vol. I.
Index Map to follow the County Index of Vol. VII.
Machines of War, Plate of, to face Page 16 of the Preface.
Monuments, Plates of, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, to face Addenda to the Preface, Page 153.
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Religious Orders, Plate of, to face Page 90 of the Preface.
Stranger's Hall, Chriſt Church, Canterbury, to face Page 113 of the Preface.
Signature O o, Page 141 and 142, to be cancelled.

N. B.—The Views, Plans, and County Maps to be placed in the ſame Order as the County Index to each Volume.

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